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VOL. VII. NO. 76 BOMBAY· SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
29th March	Ruahine	10758	
5th April	Malta	6064	
6th ,,	Somali	6712	Extra
8th ,,	Ormonde	14833	Extra
9th ,,	Teesta	6296	Extra
			B. I. Co's. sailing
12th ,,	Nagoya	6854	
19th ,,	Karmala	6988	
28th ,,	Delta	8089	
26th ,,	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6858	

Passages have already been allotted by the "Ruahine," "Malta" "Somali," "Ormonde," "Teesta," "Nagoya" an "Karmala." All applications for passage should be accompanied by priority certifi cates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons	
1919			
16th April ..	Dilwara ..	5378	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
27th March ..	Palitana ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
27th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct sails at 6-30 p. m.
31st ,, ..	Taroba ..	East-South Africa
31st ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

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Co., Ltd. Japan.)

TO JAPAN, VIA HONGKONG AND HAI.

Steamers	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Heishin Maru	3045	24th Mar.	1st April
Shinzui Maru	2983	27th Mar.	4th April
Kenkiu Maru K. Nagahiro	2187	30th Mar.	7th April
Yoko-I Maru T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kinenzan Maru No. 2	3204	8-d April	10th April
Nagano Maru H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	20th April
Tosan Maru T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	20 h April

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Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchigove ..	18th Mar.	2nd April	Italy
Bardsa Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	5th April	,,
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	,,

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 90,000

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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursche
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£1,200,000

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38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Cantor	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
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Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
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Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN, Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,93,900

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
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F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,959 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,600,000

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Branches and Agencies at

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

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EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA Manager

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

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It is your duty to your dear wife and children to carry enough Insurance to provide for them in the event of your death.

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You will probably marry soon some day and have a family and in case you need a suitable provision for your retiring years

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THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION.

Secretaries:—

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Sivri, Coltwadi,

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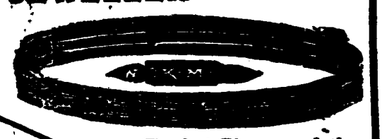

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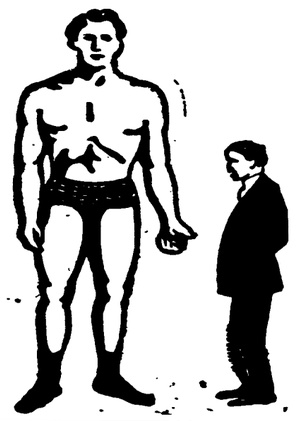

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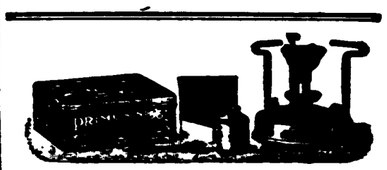

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FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY SCHOONER "MARGARET HANEY".

WOODEN AUXILIARY TWIN SCREW 5 Masted SCHOONER Built 1917. Registered tonnage 1,342 tons. Classed 12A at Lloyds. Length 240ft.—6in. Breadth 43ft.—9in. Moulded Depth 20ft.—7in. Bolinders Oil Engines 2 S.C.S.A. NHP 91. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co., Bombay. 1795

HORSE HIDES.

HORSE HIDES.—Tenders for purchase of horse hides, F. O. R. Deolali, are invited. Apply COMMANDANT, Base Remount Depot, Deolali. 1764

MANAGING AGENT FOR COTTON MILL.

WANTED.—A whole-time MANAGING AGENT for a Cotton Mill, near Calcutta (head office in Calcutta), on a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per mensem according to qualification, from 1st May, 1919.

Practical experience in Indian Cotton, in purchase of Mill Stores, sale of manufactured goods and practical knowledge of Cotton Mill Management and office control essential.

Candidates are requested to state their age, qualifications, history of service in different Mills, mentioning amount of salary last received and period of service in each case, as also to enclose copies of all testimonials.

Applications in sealed covers with superscription, "Application for Managing Agency" should be sent on or before the 15th April, 1919, to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1773

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHINZUI MARU" having arrived on the 27th March from Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 28th March, 1919.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his office for the supply for the period of one year from 1st May, 1919, of School Furniture (comprising Section (A) Wooden Furniture, Section (B) Physical Exercise articles, Section (C) Clocks and Section (D) Drinking vessels, etc.) on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1919 from 12 noon to p.m. (B. T.). Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section.

2. Printed forms giving the specification will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Maratha School building (situated at Carnac Road, Opp the Small Causes Court) on or from Thursday, the 27th March, 1919.

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 300 and Rs. 500, for Sections A, B, C, and D, respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

D. G. PADHYE
Secretary Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.
Municipal Office. 1712

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A Very valuable immoveable property, situate at Colaba Causeway, on the tramway line realising about Rs. 600 for rent or for sale by private contract.
For further particulars apply to Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1803

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED—A smart and experienced PRINTER to supervise and inspect the State Printing Work. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials stating the terms.

S. G. PRADHAN,
K. R. DOTIVALA,
MANILAL B. NANAWATI.
Director of Commerce,
Baroda State.
Baroda, 13th March, 1919. 1782

NOTICE

THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., of America, open their Branch office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opp. Cash Chemist from 1st April, 1919.
Write to Manager for particulars. 1533

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE—Offers will be received up to 15th April, 1919, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIP "KAIPAN" with all stores and fittings that are on board at her on that date.

2. The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell and Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25, I. H. P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within 14 days of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel resold.

6. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent of this Yard and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine.

7. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

N. F. J. WILSON,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 7th March, 1919. 1626

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Company will be held at the office of Sir Sassoon J. David Bart. Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1919, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) to receive the Liquidator's Report showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and its property disposed of to pass an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION as to the disposal of the books, accounts and documents of the Company, and to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Liquidator.
Dated, this 27th day of March 1919.

N.-B.—The above Notice refers to the Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which was registered on 13th March, 1919, and now in voluntary liquidation under a Special Resolution dated 1st day of May, 1918, and not to the present Company registered on 22nd day of April, 1918, and now carrying on business under the name of the Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. 1805

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay

on

THURSDAY 3RD APRIL, 1919,
AT 10 a m.

30 Head

of

Surplus Government horses comprising:

HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES

and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1175

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes walls carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 797 OF 1918.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 18th day of June, 1918.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V. Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII. Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

(1) MAHASUKHBHAI CHUNILAL and (2) CHUNILAL NANCHAND, of Patan, by his constituted attorney, Nagindas Karamchand, Jain Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Patan, the Trustees of the Patan Panjrapole ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) HAJI MAHOMED AZAMATULLAKHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) KHATIJABAI, wife of the said Haji Mahomed Azamatullakhan, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) The said HAJI MAHOMED AZAMATULLAKHAN and (4) SHAHAMATULLAKHAN ENAYATULLAKHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay. Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated 19th September, 1914 ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereas the following is a concise statement, viz.:—The Plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that the Mortgage and Further Charge mentioned in the Plaint herein are binding upon the property on the Eastern side of the Kamatipura Bazar Road, described in Exhibit B to the said Plaint in the hands of the defendants, and that for such purpose it may be declared, if necessary, that the said property belonged to Abdo Hackem Abdul Latif, deceased, mentioned in the said plaint, that the amount due under the said mortgage and Further Charge may be ascertained and declared and that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the same with further interest and costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by the mortgagees and the costs of the Suit by a short date to be named by this Honourable Court for the purpose, that in default of payment of the said sum the said property may be ordered to be sold and the net sale proceeds thereof applied towards payment of the said sums mentioned in prayer (b) of the said plaint, that for the aforesaid purposes all enquiries may be made, accounts taken and directions given, that in the event of the net sale proceeds of the said property being insufficient to pay the amounts mentioned in prayer (b) the Defendants may be ordered personally to pay the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of April, 1919, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of June, 1918.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Acting Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD.
The 25th day of June, 1918.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 1758

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULALLI HUSANALI NAJARALI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, working in the firm of his father ..... Deceased.

HASSANALLY NAZARALI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a glass merchant, residing at Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ... year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

13th day of March, 1919.
Mr. HASSANALLI NAJARALLI.
Petitioner-in-person. 1819

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IBRAHIM ABUBAKAR, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments or premises thereon, standing, situate, lying and being on the western side of Ali Umer Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 2355, 2356, New Nos. 9407, 9408, Old Survey Nos. 1891-1891 and New Survey No. 1 & 2/804, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6090 and Street Nos. 232-236 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ali Umer Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hamid Keval and on or towards the South by the property of Ibrahim Kaderdina.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1811

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1882-1910.
AND OF THE AMRITSAR BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

FOURTH DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.
(Making up 16 annas).

"Bhagwan Nivas",
No. 1, Lytton Road, LAHORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, Official Liquidator of the above Company, have declared a FOURTH DIVIDEND of Annas Sixteen per share (making up 16 annas) and that the same will be payable at my Office, No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. on holidays between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. on working days, to all creditors whose claims have been approved by me and who have not already received the dividend. Creditors not sharing in the present dividend will please call to do so early.

D. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAWOODBHAI ABDULALI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land, situate at Carnac Bunder, Frere Road on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Trustees in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 441 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3186 and 3180 together with the godowns and other premises standing thereon and assessed under A Ward No. 2907 (24) and Street No. 219 W, Frere Road and bounded on the East by the Port Trust Railway Line, on the West by the Road known as the New Rice Market Lane, on the North by Plot No. 18, belonging to Karimbhai Lalji Saian and Co., and on the South by Plot No. 20 belonging to Tokersi Mulji and which said premises form Plot No. 19 of the area laid out by the Port Trust at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
1800 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Mr. KRISHNARAO BHASKERJEE RELE (in his own capacity and as the head and manager of the Joint Hindu Family of the late Bhaskerji Manikji Rele) has contracted to sell to Messrs. NARAYEN RAMCHENDRA MAHIMKER and GANGADHER RAMCHENDRA MAHIMKER, the undermentioned property:—

Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, claim or interest into, upon and against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, lien, inheritance, possession, exchange, gift, trust or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the said Purchasers at their residence at Nos. 84-86, 1st Carpenter Street (Khetwadi) and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazindari tenure land or ground together with the foundation, plinth and structure of the messuage, tenement or dwelling house formerly standing thereon but now demolished, situate at Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 253 1/9 square yards or thereabouts (and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5540) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2222-23 and Street Nos. 10-11; and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road 5th Cross Lane, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Haroon and on the South by the property of Haji Mohomed Aba.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1919.

SHANKERRAO BHIKUJEE SIRKAR,
Bondwriter and Surveyor
Purchasers' Agent.

1817

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED bin MANSOOR ALKARI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground known as plot No. 10, of the Sandhurst Road East Estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 478 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 5097 and 5098 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6768 (4) and Street No. 3A 9A, 11, 15 and all which premises are situate at the corner of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road at Bombay in the registration Sub district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the south and west by Falkland Road on or towards the north and east by Sandhurst Road and plots Nos. 75 and 76.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchasers Attorneys.
1826

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STEEL BAND SOLID MOTOR TYRES AND OLD MOTOR COVERS.

By order of the Purchasing Officer for Mechanical Transport Stores, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Old Town Barrack, outside Gate Street, Fort.

A lot of old steel band solid motor tyres and old motor covers.

The property can be viewed on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th day of March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Datoobhai Mansions" Mayo Road, opposite the Band Stand, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising large sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refrigerator in box, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, Chesterfield sofas, Chesterfield easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinet, silver show cases, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, brass flower vases, flower pots, rich pictures, carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, single and double iron bedsteads, handsome mirror and hand door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, book cases, bath room furniture, bead door chicks, electric table and hall lamps, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., C.S.I., Chairman, the Bombay Improvement Trust and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING, SHIRTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, BLANKET CUTTINGS, JACKETS, ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), at "H" Shed Grain Depot Mazagon.

A large quantity of woollen and cotton Army clothing comprising shirts, vests, drawers socks, blanket cuttings, jackets, etc

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE 1 SINGLE PEARL.

Hirachand Khubchand ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Chotalal Bapuji and another ... Defendent.

Under instructions from Seth Hirachand Khubchand receiver in Suit No. 406 of 1917 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 1st April at 2 p.m. at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

1 Single Pearl weighing Chows 15¾—4.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON OLD MATHIA.

On TUESDAY the 1st April at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at cotton Green Colaba, by order of Seth Hirachand Vanechand and on account and at the risk of Sha Kapurchand Panachand of Vadal.

40 Bales cotton old Mathia.

The above goods are on view in the Jatha of Messrs. Deelerai and Co., at Bruel Lane No. 6.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASKS CONGO RED WHITE COLOUR.

On WEDNESDAY the 2nd April at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Samon and Co., and on account and the risk of chhipa Allabuk Essaji Surti.

(66556)—6662—7 casks each wg. 280 lbs. congo Red, and White colours.

AUCTION SALE OF 94 BALES KADI COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. M. Nagursett sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanchand Raichand and Co.

94 bales kadi cotton.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet Toned Cottage Piano by Gebrander Knake, Novels, Nelson's War Library, English large Bath Tubs, Rich Glassware, Platedware, etc., of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of "Taner" Mansions, at Walkeshwar Road, Chawpatty, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggons, mirrored sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top table, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dressing writing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, iron and brass beds, sweet toned cottage piano, by Gebrander Knake, imported by Rose and Co., solid brass piano seat, cane furniture, revolving book case novels, books, porcelain, and enamelled bath tubs, rich ornaments, pictures, mother of pearl inlaid teapoys, "Booth" dinner set, ice-box with refrigerator, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.

The property of another Gentleman:—
1 handsome victoria and Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Piano, Chase and Baker's Piano Player, Rich Elecuro-platedware, Electric Candelabara, Ornaments, Baby Jewel Safe, etc., the property of W. H. Lawless, Esq.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "East Ville," at Kittredge Road, Cuffe Parade, corner Colaba, Valuable and handsome household furniture consisting of sweet-toned piano by Marcks and Co., Chase and Baker's piano player, large dining table, with and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, sideboard with mirror, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, bedsteads and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, plain and fancy teapoys, bookcases, screens, ornaments, China and Japanese vases, terra cotta, electric figures, toasterer table clock, Baby jewel, safe, very rich glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, old brasswares, entree dishes, hatstand, filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. H. Lawless, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND CANE FURNITURE, ETC., OF V. TRODA, ESQ., THE MUSICIAN OF THE ROYAL OPERA CO., AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sharp Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Gilbert Funding, opposite Babulnath Temple Chowpatty, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggon, Chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and wash-hand table clothes and gown presses, artistic cabinets, chairs, plain teapoys, revolving book case, cane furniture, bentwood rocking chairs and sofas, iron and brass beds, bath gharry, tricycles, baby's cot, clothes basket, bath tub, towel horses, camp cot, English and Brussels carpets, American rolled top office table, English palm stands, crockeryware, copper pots, etc.

The property of V. Troda, Esq., the Musician of the Royal Opera Co. and others.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 92 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERED AND STANDARD SHIRTING CALENDERED ZENITH MILL STAMP.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Gigraj Jagannath, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop, premises in Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, the following bales of cotton piece goods.

9 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1034½ 33" by 38 yards by 8½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

20 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1036½ 35" by 38 yard by 9 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

10 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1038½ 37" by 38 yards by 9½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

6 bales 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1040½ 39" by 38 yards by 10 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

12 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1461 34" by 37½ yards by 8½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

21 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1471 36" by 37½ yards by 9 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

6 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1491 38" by 37½ yards by 9½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

8 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1491 40" by 37½ yards by 10 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within four days from the date of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

Griffith's water sterilizer complete with direction for working.

487 doz. soda glass tumblers.

The property of the late General H. Odonnell:—

Magic instruments, brass ornaments, metres, binoculars, games, photo frames, books, drawing apparatus, inlaid and lacquered boxes, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Chandulal Nihalchand, Insolvent:—

Large double door safe, clock, gadlas, takias, chairs, etc.

The property of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the late Administrator-General of Bombay, proceeding Home.

150 Volumes of Revised Law Reports.

24 Volumes of Historian's History of the World.

100 Assorted Law Books.

Also dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, chairs, book case, iron bed, towel horse, Oliver typewriter, golf sticks, glassware, large wooden tub, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
4 cases sulphur blue.
2 cases direct blue.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.—(*Continued.*)

4 cases direct yellow.
4 cases sulphur black.
2 cases methyl violette.
5 cases each containing 100 dozen Indian Rubber balls.
100 dozen money purses.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, TYPEWRITING MACHINES, 10 BALES SULPHUR BLACK.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 52, Medows Street, office and household furniture, including silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, marble top tables, washing table, single and double glass door almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, hat stand, meatsafe, corner cabinets, writing table, single and double cots, dressing table, dirty cloth basket, tiled teapoys, etc.

Property of a European gentleman:—
1 card table, 4 diamond cane chairs, 1 pair palm stands, revolving chair, office writing table, double door cupboard.

By order of an office:—
1 Densmore typewriting machine, 1 Smith Premier typewriting machine, 4 typewriting cases.

By order of the office concerned:—
10 bales Sulphur black colour each case of 1 cwt. 1 lb. packing.

AT 3-30 P.M.

By order of the concerned office and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser:—
1 case of Slubbing Bobbins.
4 cases Conical Piru Bobbins varnished.
2 cases Black Enamelled Conical Bobbins.
2 cases Japanese Shuttles, 13¼.
4 cases Japanese Shuttles, 14¼.
1 case of Roving Bobbins.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS, SHUTTLES ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser concerned:—

1 case of slubbing bobbins 10 in. by 1 5/8in. by 3/4 in. of 8 gross.
4 cases conical piru bobbins varnished 5 in. each of 50 gross.
2 cases black enamelled conical bobbins 5 in. each of 50 gross.
2 cases Japanese shuttles 13¼ in. each of 1 gross.
4 cases Japanese shuttles 14¼ in. each of 1 gross.
1 case of roving bobbins 7 in by 1¼ in. by 11/16 in. of 15 gross.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhowai by order of Sheth Hassam Noormohmed and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth Sahebram Sarupmal:—

5 bales Yarn No. 20½ Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., Mills, Africa Ticket, Black Tie, each 300 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of Sheth Mathuradas Morarji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Nyalchand Madhavlal:—

50 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 3100.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES LONG CLOTH.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of Messrs. Vishwambharlal Kishorilal and Co. and an account and at the risk of Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal and Co.:—

15 packages Longcloths Manekji Petit Mill, i.e.:—
4 packages No. 223½, lbs. 8½.
4 packages No. 15235, lbs. 9.
2 packages No. 1575, lbs. 9½.
3 packages No. 1425, lbs. 10.
1 package No. 1525, lbs. 10½.
1 package No. 1625, lbs. 11.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES SULPHUR BLACK COLOUR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

10 cases Sulphur Black Colour, each of 1 cwt. in 112, one lbs. tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES LONG CLOTHS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press of Dossa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sheth Morarji Jeram Naranji:—

5 packages Longcloth No. 8502/4 or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1919.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

(Govt. Auctioneers.)

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Officer-in-Charge, Divisional Clothing Depot, Poona, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer, will hold a Public Auction at No. 2 Depot, S. and T. Corps, near Government Bakery, on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:—

A large quantity of old Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets Woollen, Great Coats, Braces, Shirts, Flannel Coats, Ladies' Half Coats, Sapats, Towels, Trousers and Payjamas, etc.

The condition of sale will be read over at the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

1756

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRISERS.
2, CHURCHGATE STREET,
Near Mongini Bros. Caterers.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, 2, Churchgate Street, the following household furniture, jewellery and sundry articles:—Bed room furnitures such as iron and wooden cots with mattresses, baba cots with mattresses, sofas, cradles, easy chairs, drawing room sets lined with high class tapestry and velvet and with springs, drawing room cabinets with painted glass, drawing room front cabinets, reclining sofas, chest of drawers with mirror, revolving book self, writing tables, revolving chairs, hat stand with mirror, marble top and painted glass, double top teapoys, Curzon chairs, electric fans, electric table lamps, electric chandeliers, American iron safe, English cupboards, American drawing room cabinet with rolled doors, etc., etc.

By the order of private merchant there will be also an auction of thirty dozen 2, 4, and 6 levers locks of brass and iron galvanized, one dozen blankets, one dozen slippers, six Benares gold and silver sari, saddles, one big cupboard with glass on all side, etc., etc.

Also several lots of high class jewellery such as bracelets set with Diamonds and Rubbies, collars set with diamonds and pearls, diamond, rubbies and emerald rings, marquis opering and rose rings. Necklaces set with diamonds, rubbies, emeralds, and pearls, pearls bangles, ear rings, diamonds and emeralds, diamond collar buttons and cuff sets, pearls collars, pearls kudas, pearls button sets, diamond nose rings, broaches set with diamonds, pendants of diamonds, collar pins of gold and pearls, pearl chalks, pearls malas, gold wrist watches, etc. etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
To-Night!
LAST INSTALMENT! LAST WEEK!
Of the Thrilling Adventure Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
Don't fail to see these
FINAL EPISODES.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road
Saturday 29th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NEW PERFORMANCE
BY THE LATE MR. R. G. GADKARI,
EKACHA-PYALA
(Sangit into 5 Acts).
Sunday 30th March 1919 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
NEW PERFORMANCE
BY THE LATE MR. R. G. GADKARI,
EKACHA-PYALA
(Sangit into 5 Acts)
Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1. As. 12 & 8.
TICKETS—can be had at the Mandali's Residence at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo.
K. P. PANDIT, *Manager*.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
LAST NIGHT OF
THE POPULAR PICTURES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HARRY HILLIARD and JUNE CAPRICE
in the 5-reel Photo-play:
"Caprice of the Mountains"
A comic story describing Sunday Pleasures on Riverside
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A POWERFUL NEW PICTURE BILL
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his picture again
ALL-BRITISH BROADWEST PRODUCTION OF THE SPORTING DRAMA from the novel written by NAT GOULD
"A Fortune at Stake"
An English Masterpiece
featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES
and representing the true British instinct for sport and fair play. The story of love and intrigue is cleverly woven as only NAT GOULD can do. This film has the genuine sporty flavour without a trace of coarseness, and from start to finish one is carried away by its sporting atmosphere.
Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
THE SPLENDID SERIAL DRAMA
"NEW MACISTE"
is nightly Packing
this Popular Rendezvous of Bombay Cinema-goers.
TO-NIGHT!
Further Thrilling Episodes
Of this Tremendously Exciting Super Serial
"Maciste as an Athlete"
THRILLING ADVENTURES
WONDERFUL SETTINGS
SUPERB ACTING
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY
Just the episodes for people who like sensation and excitement—Packed with continual thrills. You will be simply dumbfounded at Maciste's marvellous Feats of Strength.
The film is supplied by K. A. SETHNA & Co.
Agents to Artare Boneschi.
PATHE GAZETTE
Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
Next Week "Maciste as a Medium".

The Second Week!!
Further 17 new parts of the intensely powerful Serial
MASCISTE
Commence to-day at Bombay's most luxurious Picture-Mahal
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
In this week's instalment, this giant hero of Italy simply works wonders with his astounding daring deeds, and the new adventures of
"MASCISTE AS AN ATHLETE"
this week are more sensational than those of the previous week.
See how MASCISTE in a wrestling bout hurls in the twinkling of an eye his powerful antagonist, the "Terror," how his
PUBLIC CHALLANGE
for feats of strength remains unaccepted.
The name of MASCISTE is always associated with sensational and extraordinary deeds; but it will be admitted that his daring feat of
STOPPING A FAST RUNNING MOTOR CAR
by simply catching its rear wheel, will remain unrivalled!
Last, but not the least, see the powerfully-built body of MASCISTE at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
when he poses as a model for his life-size statue. That will give you some idea of what this man—this giant—this modern Hercules—is made of!!
Don't fail to see
"MASCISTE AS ATHLETE"
this week—the whole Theatre will vociferously applaud his feats.
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NOTE:—From Monday to Friday there will be an extra 6-show daily at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Ladies and School Children will be admitted at Half Tickets in all the Classes, except the Third.

AMUSEMENTS.

How Far Does Platonic Friendship Go?

PATHE PRESENTS
Peggy Hyland
IN
"The Other Woman"

THE PITFALLS OF SOCIETY
and the lure of the Studio

THE EMPIRE at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m. To-day and To-morrow
WHERE THE PICK OF THE WORLD'S CINEMA STARS ARE SHOWN.

PLATO MEANT WELL
But he didn't know much.
Friendship cannot stay Platonic.

A NEW EMPIRE STAR
Peggy Hyland
AS
"The Other Woman"

THE STORY OF A WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T.

NEXT WEEK: THE EMINENT ENGLISH ACTOR SIR JOHNSTON FORBES ROBERTSON in "THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK."

Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

Take Care

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture

Men Who Know

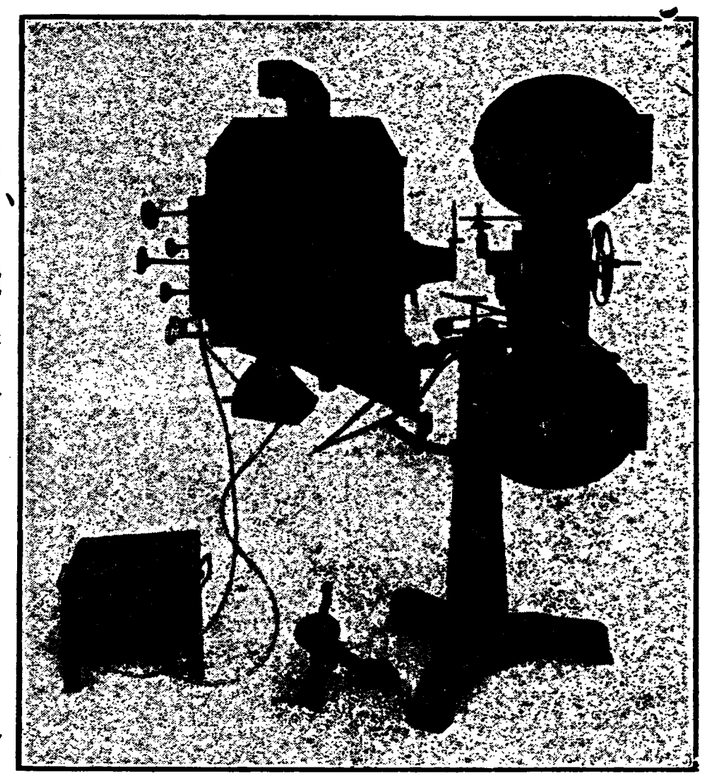
The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless

The Projection Is Good

THE
SIMPLEX
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR

It Is the cheapest

because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.



SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S BEAUTIFUL PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM.
presents to-day and during the week the final instalments
The last Three Chapters of
THE UNIVERSAL'S WHIRLWIND SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the idol of millions
EDDIE POLO
This week's instalment is full of marvelous feats of death defying stunts never before shown in ANY Serial.
DON'T MISS THIS LAST INSTALMENT.
Also a few glimpses of The Forbidden City.
and a top-notch Universal Comic.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.
Prize Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15,
COMING SHORTLY
Film version of MARIE CORELLI'S
world famous Novel
THELMA.

Doctors recommend
ANGEL'S FOOD
because,—It is a pleasant and healthy food, easily digestible and free from fibre, and is very similar in composition to the foods for infants and invalids which are on the market in England.
Re. 1 per tin Post. extra.
Sold everywhere.
Cr. Market: Ismail Haji Provision shop No. 7.
JOSHI & SONS,
Girgaon Back Road,
BOMBAY No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

IT STARTS TODAY!!
THE GRAND AND GLORIOUS SERIAL
"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"
(24 Parts—24000 feet)
for which you were so eagerly waiting week after week for a very long time, at last commences its run to-day at the popular and most central Picture-House,
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
All your old favourite Friends reappear in this Entirely New Serial in new and more exciting adventures. Judex, Jacqueline, Little John, Rogers, Banker Faveaux, Kerjean, Mayers—all these are there, together with a few more interesting characters.
THE PLOT OF THIS NEW SERIAL
"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"
is more sensational and powerful than that of the old story. The misdeeds of Diana Monti pale into insignificance before the audacious daring adventures of her prototy [illegible] Baroness Dermont. Mayers is more humorous in his antics, while the acting of Jacqueline is simply superb. Your darling Little John is also providing a lot of excitement by his juvenile innocent deeds.
And Judex? What of him? Well that Unique, Mysterious, Terrible Iron Man—Judex—again boldly fights against new hideous and devilish plots. Judex this time fights against the monstrous, awe-inspiring misdeeds of a spiritualist.
The Protector of Justice and Innocence—the terror of all evil-doers—Judex comes again in the new
"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"
The first seven parts are screened this week. They are full of sensational happenings. You should not, on any account, miss to see this serial right from the start at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10 15 p. m. (S. T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		...
" " Imports		9,000
Mid. Americans Spot		15.92
Egyptian F. G. F. Sp. t		27.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	24.20
	July	22.28
	Oct.	20.45
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	23.72
	July	22.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.72—15
April.	15.94— 3
May	14.36— 9
June.	14.12— 9
July.	13.83—12
Aug.	13.50 17
Sept.	13.25—16

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	27.00 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 24th

M.G. Bengal Good	12.90
" " Fully Good	12.50
" " Fine	12.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	14.45
" " Fully Good	14.00
" " Fine	14.55
" Broach Good	15. 5
" " Fully Good	15.35
" " Fine	15.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		13 000
" Exports to Great Britain		[illegible]
" " to Continent		16,000
Futures at New York May		24 30+2
" " July	23 35	Unchgd
" " Oct.		22 10+12
Spot Cotton at New York		23 30+10
" " Orleans		27 50 25
Futures at New Orleans May.		24 80+ 8
" " July		23 37 + 5

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 13th.

Rents 3%	63 1/2
Bar Silver Spot Quiet	47 3/4
closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " 6 "	3 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 days market loans	3 7/8
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	69½
Government Securities 3%	64½
On London at Paris rates	28.18

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 19th.

3% 1925—1928	£83
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 13th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£'0
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76½
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metals	11
Hard Spelter	37

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/6½
Tone:—Firmer	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

MARCH 28.

In spite of fluctuations during the week the market has had a downward tendency. On Friday last fully Good Broach April-May closed at Rs. 463. On Saturday the market touched Rs. 501½ and declined to Rs. 486. On Monday the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 486 and Rs. 475, and on Tuesday Rs. 481 and Rs. 461. On Wednesday the market opened easier at Rs. 449 and continued to [illegible] closing at Rs. 446. Yesterday the highest quotation was Rs. 450 and the lowest Rs. 436 the market closing at Rs. 440. Today the bazar opened at Rs. 445 and advanced to Rs. 465. Closing quotations are given below.

It is difficult to understand the reason of the recent decline, as there is nothing in the position of the Home markets to justify it. Prices here are now much below New York parity. Possibly it is merely a ruse of speculators to depress prices in order to obtain a better basis on which to buy. Twice before we have seen a similar decline under much less favourable circumstances, and twice before we have seen a sharp reaction. We have therefore every reason to think that we shall see an equally sharp reaction shortly, as the market is suffering more from the manipulations of speculators than from any defensible causes.

A large business has been done in Broach April-May. Considerable profit taking and covering have caused fluctuations, and there has been a good deal of jobbing. Early in the week the Broach July-August contract came on the market, and at first the premium on April-May was Rs. 24. This has gradually narrowed to Rs. 15 and a fair business has been done. At the decline the July-August Broach contract should prove a good purchase. Bengals and Oomras for May have changed hands to a fair extent, and Southerns May-June and July-August have been in some demand.

Early in the week there was a fair enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mills, and full prices were paid, but as contracts' rates gave way buyers withdrew, and the last day or two the demand has been poor. Holders mark the market during the early part of the week but are not willing to account present rates and the market is now dull. Receipts continue heavy and the total to date is about 200,000 bales over last year at the same time. This however includes 100,000 bales over last balas last year. So far there are ten steamers sailing for Japan next month and there may possibly be more. Business with Europe is difficult owing to the great delay in cable communications.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	473
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	July-Aug.	462
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	370
M. G. Oomras	—	—	425
Good M. G. Surats	—	May-June	457

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 28TH MARCH 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	456
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	374
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	May	438
Good M. G. Oomras	—	May-June	446
" " "	—	July-Aug.	466

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Import Tare	Rate	Quality	Local	Delivery
M. G. Bengal	400	392	390	361	Ready
M. G. Sind-Punjab	395	387	376	360	"
M. G. Khandesh					"
M. G. Oomras No. 3	453	442	427	407	"
M. G. Oomras No. 4	—	432	417		"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 27th March 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918/19	1917/18
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Khandesh	4 742	128 621	167 283
Central India	6 423	85 .10	47 2[illegible]9
Hanase and Nagpur	2 245	66 496	84 567
Hyderabad Gaorani	2 802	6 .835	21.447
Berar	17 112	2[illegible]0 881	223 330
Central Provinces	6,4 6	130 127	46 811
Total Oomras	40 193	723 365	540 837
Dholleras	272	31 155	96 47[illegible]
Broach	11,256	154 2 6	16 96
Compta and Dharwar	613	6 9 1	78 2[illegible]
Western-Northerns	458	[illegible]4,772	6 [illegible]17
Bengals N W Provinces	956	73 705	121,125
" Rajputana	610	20 701	29,524
Sind, Punjab	137 1	223 511	140 [illegible]25
Cocanada	216	3,818	11 215
Pawars	27	2,[illegible]18	236
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	Nil	38 794	15 552
Americas	Nil	879	
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	
Other sorts	10	9 361	11 773
Total	69.218	1,618 418	1,184 318

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS

Snowflake	—	150	66 Rs.	10 14	0 per case
White Rose	—	150	"	10 14	0 "
Rocket	—	75	Abol	10 10	0 "
Devoe's	—	75	"	10 10	0 "
Kerosky	—	125	"	10 6	0 "
Tiger	—	125	"	10 6	0 "

White Ceresita tins... 125
Elephant tins ... 125
Elephant Bulk ... 125

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar 28th—6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Buyers Rate	Sellers Rate
	Rs as p	Rs as p
Wheat White Delhi 76-80	10 0 0	10 2 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	10 0 0	10 2 0
" Australian Bombay	11 0 0	11 2 0
Sajjanad, Browns Local	11 0 0	11 2 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 2 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 2 0
" Thin	12 0 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed White sh. 15	11 0 0	[illegible]
" Cawnpore 74-80	11 0 0	[illegible]
" Black ...	10 0 0	[illegible]
" Cawnpore 80-86	11 0 0	[illegible]
Poppyseed, White	9 0 0	[illegible]
Groundnuts	9 0 0	[illegible]
Barley	7 0 0	[illegible]
Gowrsseed	8 0 0	[illegible]
Cottonseed	10 0 0	10 12 0
Forward.	Rs as p	
Wheat April-May	9 14 0	
Linseed May	14 0 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 28th.

Rate per lb.

	Rs as p	Rs as p
Davids No. 10	[illegible]	0 15 0
Dumpers No. 10	[illegible]	0 14 0
Shapdes No. 10	[illegible]	0 14 0
O Hindoos No. 12	[illegible]	0 14 0
Lights assorted No. 4	[illegible]	0 15 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 28th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	—	1	0 0
Bank Demand	—	—	—	—	1	0 0
Doc Acceptance 8m/s.	—	—	—	—	1	0 0
Fcs Demand	—	—	—	—		202
American Indians	—	—	—	—		202
Hongkong	—	—	—	—		212
Shanghai	—	—	—	—		212
Japan	—	—	—	—		142
Singapore	—	—	—	—		142

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 28.

BULLION.

Gold continues steady with a fair demand for cash.

Bar Gold, Rs. 21-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged. The France rate is up and the present rate is nominal.

T. T. on London, 1/5 21 32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Mad a. 1/6 11 3.
D. D. on France, Fr. 224.
Credit 3 Mad a. Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 140-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 212-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 215.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-4.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 257-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1928-47. 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-32. 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 86
3½ per cent. Paper, 78.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The spell of inertia which has dominated the Share bazaar systematically for weeks past has not been broken yet; and we have to report a continuance of the same sluggish conditions witnessed during the foregoing period.

Among Mill shares, Kohinoors, Bombay uniteds, and Simplexs, reveal a fair improvement in price, ascribed to Bears covering. It has transpired that the Bull clique is about to take up their heavy purchases for the forthcoming settlement and this resort seems to have frightened many of the Bears. Beyond such covering and badlooing transactions, there has been very little in the nature of fresh transactions.

The campaign which has been waging between Bears and Bulls for some time past has been the main cause of the sustenance of the market arresting any decline which would otherwise be inevitable; considering the

(i) continued slump in cotton
(ii) weak and declining yarn
(iii) disappointing off-take of cloth,
(iv) shrinkage of profits of various companies necessitated by the Excess Profits Tax.

In the circumstances, the apathy of investors towards fresh operations is only natural and until conditions improve substantially the share market cannot be expected to show animation or vigour.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2.115, Swan 560, Simplex 640, Shahpurji 117½, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2.000, Luxmi Cotton 1.750, Kohinoor 1,225, Currimbhoy 3424, Kastoorchand 1,030, Fazulbhoy 730, Finlay 467½, David 570, Crescent 223.12, Colaba 1,525, Century 440, Bv. Cotton 500, Bv. Dyeing 1,465, Bundi 32, Katni Ord. 250 Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 635 x. Tata Old Ded. 1,180, Tata Ord. 236-4, Shivraj pur 364, Alcocks 905, By. Burma 920, By. Tramway 540, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro: 1.275.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2.115, Swan 570, Simplex 645, Shahpurji 117½, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2.050, Kohinor 1.220, Currimbhoy 3424, Kastoorchand 1,030, Fazulbhoy 715, Luxmi Cotton 1.750 Finlay 470, David 570, Crescent 2234, Colaba 1,525, Century 440, Bv. Cotton 500, Bv. Dyeing 1,465, Bundi 32, Katni Ord. 250, Katni Defd. 1,345, Tata New Defd. 645, Tata Old Defd. 1,695, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 35½, Alcocks 905, By. Burma 915, By. Tramway 540, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro: 1.275.

FINANCE.

Money market is easy. The deposit rates are between 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The Bank of Bombay rate is down to 6 per cent.

PIECE-GOODS.

Some improvement has been noticeable in the cloth market during the past week, especially in white goods. This has been brought about partly by good retail demand and partly by the firm attitude of bag dealers. Some lots have changed hands in the bazar amongst the merchants for the sake of keeping their retail business going. The unloading of purchases made by weak holders had depressed the market during the previous week, but these goods, having been absorbed in the market, and being in stronger hands, sellers have now been showing a firm front to buyers. The lower level of prices has induced the buyers to purchase small lots according to their requirements. As sellers have to face heavy losses, they are trying their best to minimise these by raising the rates, but unless they do this gradually, the putting up of

(Continued on page 12.)

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSION

SEQUEL TO FIGHT BETWEEN TWO WOMEN.

PATHAN STABS WITH A KNIFE.

King-Emperor ..... Complainant
v.
Mobinkhan Valikhan, Shankar Nana, Sadoo Balloo, Hari Bhaoo, and Krishna Yesoo ..... Accused.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The five accused were charged with murder and abetment of murder of one Madhoo Bhaoo, a Hindu, 28 years of age.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these:—The deceased Madhoo Bhaoo was residing with his mother in a chawl at Nesbit Road. On the 1st of February last at about 8 p.m., there was an altercation between a woman named Parbatibai, residing in the same chawl, and one Sundrabai. The deceased took the side of Sundribai and was remonstrating Parbatibai, when accused No. 2 came there and took Parbatibai's side. There were mutual recriminations and angry words passed between accused No. 2 and the deceased. The next day at about 9 p.m., accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and some others, armed themselves with sticks, went to the room of the deceased, and abused him and challenged him to come out. The deceased, however, was not in his room then. He had gone out to buy some "pan." The mother of the deceased came out on hearing the noise and saw the accused speaking to some Pathans in the passage. She got frightened and went and informed her son about it. These two then went to one Babaji Rane, who advised them to go, and fetch the rent collector and to give information to the police. The deceased accordingly went and fetched the rent collector. When they came near the chawl, the deceased pointed out to him a Pathan, who, he said, had been brought there for the purpose of assaulting him. The rent collector was carrying a lantern in his hand. He lifted it up to scan the Pathan's face, when the Pathan took out a knife and stabbed the deceased. The Pathan was subsequently identified as accused No. 1. A cry was raised and some people ran out to their assistance. They had sticks in their hands. The Pathan and the other accused then ran away and shut themselves in a room in the chawl. When the room was opened, accused No. 5 was found concealed in the room. The others managed to escape by scaling a partition. The deceased was stabbed in the abdomen. He staggered and fell back and [illegible] the spot. All the accused were [illegible] arrested. The police found [illegible] knife on the person of [illegible] hidden under his belt. On the [illegible] they found certain clothes [illegible] which appeared to have [illegible] and were hung up [illegible].

[illegible] witnesses to prove that [illegible] set upon by the deceased [illegible] others. They were all armed [illegible] and began belabouring accused [illegible]. Accused Nos. 2 to 5 were not there at the time of the assault. The witnesses subsequently learnt that the deceased was killed but they could not say how he came by his death.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. P. B. Vacha appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. S. Pandit appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. M. F. Azad appeared for accused Nos. 2 to 5.

The jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty against accused No. 1 on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by 7 to 2. They held accused Nos. 3 and 4 not guilty while they brought a unanimous verdict of guilty against accused Nos. 2 and 5 on a charge of abetment of grievous hurt.

Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were discharged.

His Lordship said that he would pass sentence on accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 later.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Mahomedbhai Kassambhai Patel v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. He found the accused guilty of criminal misappropriation under Section 403 I.P.C. and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 250, in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Complainant, Jal Kekhooshroe owned a Swift-Motor car No. 2800. Towards the end of the year 1916 he entrusted this car for repairs, to the accused who was the proprietor Road, Byculla. The car remained in the garage of the accused for some months and in the month of May 1917, the accused sent to of the Simplex Automobile Works at Bellasis the complainant a written offer to purchase the car for Rs. 1,500. The complainant refused the offer by reason of the inadequacy of the price which was offered. One month later the complainant agreed to sell the car for Rs. 2,150, this being the price which the accused himself said he would be able to secure. The accused then sold the car but when the complainant asked him for the proceeds of the sale the accused replied that he had not received the money. The complainant asked the accused the name of the purchaser, but the accused did not give the name to him. The complainant repeated his demands for the money on several occasions and the accused kept on saying that he had not received the money. Things went on in this way till 19th July 1918, on which day the accused gave the complainant a cheque for Rs. 500. After this the complainant pressed the accused for the balance and failing to get a reply filed his complaint.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed: "The accused in his examination by the Court admits that he sold the car for the complainant and says that he used the sale proceeds for his own purpose with the consent of the complainant and that the complainant had agreed to receive payment at his (the accused's) convenience. The complainant roundly denies that he ever consented to the accused using his money and positively declares that until the accused gave him the cheque for Rs. 500 he, the accused, had been protesting that he had not received the money from the purchaser. We have, therefore, the word of the complainant as against that of the accused and the question for determination is whose word is to be believed. On a consideration of all the circumstances I hold that the accused had no authority from the complainant to use for his own purpose the money which he had received from the purchaser of the complainant's car and I do not see any circumstance justifying the inference that the accused may have in good faith believed that the complainant would have no objection to his using the money. I prefer to believe the statement made on oath by the complainant. If there was any circumstance leading to the contrary conclusion I would have accepted the statement of the accused though it is not and could not be on oath. I, therefore, convict the accused."

JUDGMENT

The appellant here has been convicted of the criminal misappropriation of the price of a motor car. This car belonged to the complainant and was in charge of the accused for the the purpose of being sold. Eventually it was sold by him in the latter part of the year 1917. The price was received by him in October and November of that year, but the greater part of it has not been paid to the complainant. The accused does not deny his liability to pay the money and as early as April 1918 he had rendered an account to the complainant in which he specifically charged himself with liability to pay the price. Indeed he stated the price to be Rs. 2,150 though in fact he had only received Rs. 2,050. Why he did this is a matter of some obscurity. It is quite evident from this statement of the facts, that we have to choose between two theories; one that there was a deliberate and dishonest withholding of the money by the accused; the other that the affair was a business transaction and that though there has been delay on the part of the accused in paying what he ought to pay there has not been dishonesty. The dividing line between the two classes of cases is sometimes very fine. But there is no doubt that it is very desirable to keep business transactions out of the criminal Courts, and this seems to me to be a case in which the explanation that it was a business transaction into which no really criminal element entered, is quite as probable as the other explanation. It follows of course that the conviction must be set aside.

UNDISPUTED FACTS.

We have in addition to the facts that I have stated certain other facts that are not disputed. It is not disputed that the car was for a long time in the care of the accused. It is not disputed that no garrage hire has been charged by him on account of the car. It is not disputed that no commission has been charged by the accused for the sale transaction. It is admitted that upto some time in 1918 the accused and the complainant were on very friendly terms, on terms of mutual confidence. The theory of the prosecution, what indeed they must establish and establish beyond all reasonable doubt, is that the accused deliberately and wrongfully withheld the money which he had received for the car. The state of friendly feelings between the parties, the knowledge that the accused had the car for sale, the circumstance that it was sold and that the fact of its having been sold came to the notice of the complainant at any rate by December 1917 and the continuance of friendly relations between them for some time afterwards, do suggest that the complainant did not regard the accused as being under an obligation to pay him the money at once. This inference which I draw from the known circumstances of the case does not seem to me to be in any way made less secure by such written evidence as there is in this case. It may be that there will be civil proceedings between these parties, for the appellant has not paid the balance of the price which is due from him and which he ought to pay. It is undesirable therefore for us to enter into a detailed criticism of all the evidence in the case. My learned Brother and myself are quite agreed as to the conclusion. I have stated the broad general circumstances and the inference that it was understood between them that the accused was not under any immediate obligation to pay the money. That inference is the one which on the whole I should draw from the circumstances of the case. But anyhow it seems to me that it is at least as likely to be true as the inference that the accused was under an obligation to pay at once, knew that he was under that obligation and designedly refrained from fulfilling it. That is, I think, a statement of the case which is sufficient for our purpose.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Our order is that the conviction be set aside and that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

Mr. Binning with Mr. F. B. Badshaw appeared for the complainant.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

13-19—Manch and N Lalji Deoraj and Co. a firm v Essabhai Lalji.

CHAMBERS MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

List A (Attorneys).

2002-18—Motichand and D Vrajlal Jamnadas v Narotam Motichand Bhimji and Co 20-12-18.
782-19—Khandvalla and Co. Chunilal Mulchand and anr v Purshotam Ambalal a firm 11-3-19.
905-19—Amin and D Messrs Harilal Keshavlal a firm v Messrs. Manilal Bapalal a firm 24-3-19.
866-19—Vachha and Co Sagarmal Tarachand and Co a firm v Laxmiprasad Bindaprasad J O 24-3-19.
586-18—G B Pandya Lilavanti v Bai Amba widow and anr N C Dalal Little and Co 24-3-19.
1035-15—Capt and V Yamnabai widow and ors v Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and ors Little and Co 27-3-19.

List B (Counsel).

258-19—Shroff and D F W Holden v Mahomedally Noorbhoy a firm and anr Payne and Co Jamshedji R and D 15-2-19.
369-17—Captain and V Parl[illegible] widow v Dewji Poonsey Ardeshir H D and Co 18-3-19.
1035-15—Rustomji and G Yemnabai widow and ors v Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and ors Captain and Co 18-3-19.
613-18—Payne and Co Memon Valee Abba v Ebrahim Haji Moledina Matubhai J and M 18-3-19.
1712-18—Ardeshir H D and Co Aspandiar Godroz Meherban v Kodabux Godroz Meherban and ors Mulla and Mulla 20-3-19.
678-17—Merwanji K Govindlal Bansilal v Bansilal Motilal Partus and ors concerned 24-3-19.
233-13—Mulji and Th Pranlal Kahandas v Bansilal Motilal and ors Bhai K and G Merwanji K and Co Ard H D and Co 25-3-19.
1976-18—Ard H D and Co Messrs. Ganpatrai Mathuradas a firm v Messrs Mathuradas Manji Malji a firm Vachha and Co 26-3-19.
1429-17—Rustomji and G Chandbibi v Nurmahomed and ors Soonderdas and Co 24-3-19.
264-19—Payne and Co F Ruttonshaw and Co v Gulam Hussein Mulla Dassaji and anr Ardeshir H D and Co application.

FOR DISMISSAL

1560-18—Bhai K and G The Bombay Co Ld v Govindji Bharmal a firm Jam K and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

1425-18—N C Dalal Mutarji Jetha v Mithibai widow and anr Mulla and Mulla Madh K and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

558-19—Patell and Eze. Surajpalsing Vikram sing v. Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.
45-19—Khandvalla and Co., Raichand Motichand and Co. a firm v. Tarachand Oodhavdas Parnanand and Co.
1849-18—Malvi M R and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co. Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Narandas Raghunathdas a firm Mech. D and L.
2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm Tyabji D and Co.
15-19—Ard H D and Co., Jethabhai Rattanji Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
23-19—Ragh N and Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm Mehta D and L.
36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm Soonderdass and Co.
74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh N and Co.

AMRITSAR BANK, LD.,

Mr. S. B. Billimoria, official Liquidator of the Amritsar Bank, Ltd., notifies the sanction of a Fourth Dividend of annas four in the rupee (making up 16 annas) in the matter of liquidation of the above Bank, the same to be payable on the 4th April, 1919, and 60 subsequent days thereafter at the Company's address at No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS

The following passengers are proceeding to Marseilles and London to-day, by the New Zealand Shipping Company's T. S. S. Ruahine. Captain Smith; Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company:—

Cheesman, Mr. F. W.; Robins, Mr. F. J.; Jones, Mr. Owen; Backhouse, Mrs. E. S. and infant; Field, Mrs. F. E. and infant; Smith, Mr. and Mrs.; Crawford, Mr. T. C. Mrs. and infant; Garth, Mr. and Mrs. infant, and nurse; Nicoll, Mrs. 2 childrens and nurse; Marquick, Mrs. and Miss; Brotchie, Mrs.; Thomson, Mr.; Jackson, Mr.; Batchelor, Mr.; Smith, Mrs. Lawrence, and child; Roberts, Mrs. N. and child; Thorpe, Mr. W. A. C.; Addis, Mrs. R. B.; Bourdillon, Mrs. B. H.; Cove, Mr. E. and Mrs.; Leans, Mr. A. and Mrs.; Brooke, Mr. A. W.; Chisholm, Mr.; Bates, Mr. R. G. and Mrs.; Jackson, Mr. S.; Lyster, Mr. A. St. G.; Williams, Mr. F. C.; Denby, Mr. W. H.; Baumgartner, Mr. R. J. and Mrs.; Dwane, Mr. E. H. and Mrs.; Hayne, Miss W. M.; Macauley, Miss; Shortman, Mr.; Rice, Mr.; Anderson, Mr. R.; Anderson, Mr. G.; Posnett, Miss, D. M.; and Shipman, Mrs. F. T.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

In first aid classes organised under the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association on behalf of the Covernton Social Service League the following ladies and gentlemen are declared successful by the Examiners Captain K. S. Patel, and Dr. A. D. Edal Behram.

Professor D. D. Kanga, M.A., A.I.I.Sc., F.C.S., Miss Banoo C. Sutaria, Miss Perochistie J. Nadirsha, Miss Eileen C. Murray, Miss Sheerin B. Aibara, Messrs. M. R. Kale, R. P. Kangle, A. C. Kelkar, V. S. Hejmadi, R. V. Chiplunker, V. G. Bhide, N. K. Parab, S. N. Rege, S. H. Bhagvati, R. D. Kelkar, M. D. Edal Behram, R. V. Shah, and D. B. Athalye.

A Home Nursing Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki was examined by Dr. J. D. Dhruv, and the following students are declared successful:—

Messrs. M. Abdulkarim, V. P. Desai, K. B. Ednani, S. S. Nayak, C. D. Uttangi, and B. L. Vyas.

(Continued from Column 4.)

they went up again, when they saw the accused standing near the door. The complainant went up to the "mem sahib's" room and pushed the door open. He had a talk with the lady and then went to another sahib's room. When the complainant went into his wife's room he asked witness and his companion to go downstairs. The accused lighted a match and looked at their faces, and went into the lady's room. They went down, and the accused went running towards the Pathar Bundor and brought eight soldiers. They were all running towards them and so witness and his companions ran. They shouted "thief, thief," and so witness and his companion went near a policeman. The soldiers wanted to take them into the lane but they said they would go to the police station. The accused and four soldiers complained that witness, the complainant and Burjorji had gone into the building and seen everything. They were all acquitted that morning.

The accused said he would give a written statement.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, presidency Mr. Michael Patrick La Touche charged Mr. Arthur Williams with adultery. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Decruz, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, examined by Mr. Solomon, said he was an engineer in His Majesty's Mint and resided near the Parsi Statue. He was married about 15 or 16 years ago. His wife's name was Muriel Evelyn Bertram. He had five children by her. Three of the children were alive. The age of the youngest was one year and nine months. About nine months ago, he had occasion to prosecute his wife's brother for miscoduct towards his (the complainant's) little girl, aged 7 years. It was an attempt at rape. The brother-in-law was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The complainant's wife did not like his prosecuting her brother, and she was very much annoyed and since then they lived an unhappy life. She left his house the day after the conviction. She went to live with certain lady friends and he persuaded her to come back. She left him again, and she refused to return. She went to live with one Mrs. Richards, and he did not object as he had known Mrs. Richards for many years. He went and asked his wife to come back and she refused to come back. He shifted to other quarters, where also she refused to come. Mrs. Richards gave him certain information and he went up to the third floor, where his wife was staying. He saw the accused there. His wife was out at the time.

On the 7th March he (the complainant) went up to the building with Burjorji and Gulam Nabi Khan. It was about 1.30 a.m. and he saw the accused coming out of his wife's room, with his coat open and his chest bare. They intended to lock him up in the room, so they went down and came back again. This time they found him at a distance of four or six feet from his wife's room. He struck a match. He (the complainant) went to his wife's room and tapped. She refused to open the door and he pushed it open. He saw the furniture in the room. He then went to the room of the accused's step-father. The boots or shoes of the accused were in his wife's room. Mr. Anthony said he had already informed him of what was going on and he promised to make a statement. When he went out he got certain information about his witnesses. He went to the Paltan Road Police Station where he found the accused and four soldiers. He and his witnesses were charged the next day but were honourably acquitted. On the 17th Mr. Anthony gave a statement to Mr. Payne, solicitor.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeCruz, the complainant said, his wife had left six times during the fifteen years. She had made no allegations of systematic ill-treatment against him. He had not been making her a monthly allowance since she left him. He had advertised in the papers that she had left him. This case was no afterthought. Between the 6th and the date of the filing of this case he was served with a summons from the High Court in the suit in which his wife had sued for alimony on the ground of ill-treatment. In the Honorary Magistrate's Court he (the complainant) was charged with trespassing in the E. G. Hospital compound and he was warned. He had gone there to watch the house in which his wife lived at the time.

Re-examined by Mr. Solomon, the complainant said he went to the E. G. Hospital the same evening that he went to the house where his wife lived.

Burjorji Sorabji, a motor mechanic, examined by Mr. Solomon, said he know the complainant. On the 6th instant the complainant came to his shop at 8-30 p.m. and had a conversation with him. On that, witness and Gulam Nabi Khan went with him to the third floor of a house in Frere Road at 1-30 a.m. Here they saw a door near the staircase open and the accused coming out. The accused had trousers and a coat on and had his arm in a sling. They went down and an hour later went up again. They saw the accused standing near the door, not exactly near the door but was standing in the passage, but almost near the same door as he had come out on the first occasion. The complainant had a talk with the accused and then knocked at the door of his wife's room, which was the door of the room out of which the accused had come out on the first occasion. The complainant then knocked at another door and a sahib came out. At this time the accused came to witness and his companion, lighted a match and locked at their faces. Witness and Gulam Nabi Khan went downstairs. The accused came downstairs and went running towards the Alexandra Docks. When they had first seen him he had no boots on. Accompanied by some soldiers the accused came, pointed to witness and his companion, and they thereupon ran towards Bori Bunder. They shouted out "thief, thief", and thereupon witness on seeing a policeman stood near him. The policeman seized the wrist. The soldiers wanted to take him into the gully. Witness said he would not go to the gully but would go to the police station. There were eight soldiers there. He went to the police chowkie. He told Mr. Ferguson for what purpose he had gone to the house. But they were charged with trespass. Witness, the complainant and Gulam Nabi were charged with trespass. He was acquitted. He went and made a statement before Mr. Payne.

A CARPENTER WITNESS.

Gulam Nabi Khan Sakhavat Khan, a carpenter and scene-shifter at the Exeelsior Theatre, examined by Mr. Solomon, said that at 1-30 a.m. they saw the room upstairs lighted and the complainant asked them to accompany him upstairs. The accused came out of the "mem sahib's" room. The "mem sahib" was the complainant's wife. The accused had a coat and white trousers on, but no shoes on and his chest was bare. The complainant said the accused was out of the room, and that they should therefore go down for the present. Some time after

(Continued in Column 3.)

COMPLAINT AGAINST ASST. FOOD CONTROLLER.

ALLEGATION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, appeared before Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and presented the following information on behalf of his client Mr. Lalji Padamsi. The Magistrate ordered a summons to issue.

May it please Your Worship:—

I am a Hindu and reside at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi. I am a rice merchant, the name of my firm is Messrs. Lalji Padamsi and Co. Behramji Cowasji Batliwala who will hereinafter be referred to as the accused, is the Assistant Food Controller and has his office at Musjid Road, Mandvi.

(2) The accused is not on good terms with me as I have written several letters to the Hon. Mr. Cadell, the Food Controller, making suggestions with regard to the importation and supply of rice. In my letters to the Food Controller I have made allegations of preferential treatment and of making inordinate and excessive profits, and have offered to supply rice to the whole of Bombay at not more than 3 per cent. profit and to supply to the labouring class rice without any profit whatever.

(3) After my letters were written several improvements were made in the methods and management of the said department in consequence of which a good deal of the profiteering was checked. I beg herewith to attach a copy of one of the letters addressed by me to the Food Controller, the same is marked as Ex. A.

(4) On Monday the 24th instant at about 11-15 a.m. I went to the office of the accused at Musjid Road with the object of securing an interview with him. When I went, I found the accused standing in his office.

ALLEGED DISCOURTSEY.

(5) I approached the accused and requested him to grant me a small portion out of the 8 thousand bags of rice certified and alloted for me. The accused, who had already on seeing me put on a severe countenance, in a sharp and offensive manner addressing me said "Ja, sala lucha, ja taney choka nai apvana." Upon hearing this I entreated the accused not to treat me in that manner, but the accused seems to have taken no notice of my appeal and rushed upon me abused me again and began to push me out of the office. I told the accused at once that it was not necessary to handle me in that way as I would willingly go out if he wanted me to do so and I left.

(6) I then went to Mr. Velji Lukhumsey Napoo, who is a leading member of our caste and related to him, the incident that had taken place. Mr. Napoo asked me to wait for a day as he said he would use his influence to bring about an amicable settlement. On Tuesday night he told me that I could do what I thought proper in the matter, hence this complaint.

(7) I now beg to charge the accused Behramji Cowasji Batliwala with having insulted me on the 24th day of March 1919 and thereby with having committed an offence punishable under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. I pray that process be issued against the said Behramji Cowasji Batliwala in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

The following is one of the letters addressed by Mr. Laljee Padamsee to the Food Controller, Mr. P. R. Cadell.

Sir,—With regard to the high prices of Rangooni Rice, I, the undersigned, Lalji Padamshi, of Messrs. Lalji Padamshi and Co., merchants in Bombay, beg to approach your honour the following request, which your honour will be kind enough to take into consideration.

Your honour is quite well aware of the high prices of Rangooni Rice and of the causes why the prices have gone high. Rice coming in Railway waggons from Bengal, Orissa, etc., falls under the Government control, and I believe the control is effective. But the Rice which is being imported from Burma in steamships of the B. I. S. N. Co., is not under the proper control of the Government and hence the merchants in Bombay have taken ill advantage of the difficult situation created by the War, and secondly by the failure of the monsoons, by charging *heavy profits*, resulting in the sufferings of thousands of poor people in this Presidency. Merchants reap profits varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Such a state of things has made the lot of the poor people unbearable and it has been a serious question how to take effective measures to bring down the prices: and even the Legislative Council has been moved to take steps to alleviate the hard lot of the working classes.

I beg to draw your honour's kind attention to the above fact (of charging 25 to 50 per cent. profit), and to devise measures for checking huge profits of these merchants, and thus checking the high prices to the benefit of the half starving population of this Presidency. To my knowledge the tonnage is granted by the Government: and that the case, I do not see any reasons why the Government can not effectively interfere and ask theso merchants to reduce their profits.

A SUGGESTION.

Moreover if the Government is pleased to grant me the necessary tonnage, I am prepared to import Rice here from Burma: and bind myself to sell the same merely at a net profit of 3 only: and I also undertake to sell one-fourth of the commodity, so imported without any profit, i.e. at the cost price, for the advantage of the millhands and the poor working classes of this City.

Hope this my suggestion will meet with favourable consideration and will result into some effective steps from the Government, and thus ameliorate the hard lot of the masses, which is growing from bad to worse day by day..

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS UNION.

The sixth anniversary of the Union will be held in the premises of the A. E. S's High School on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Mr. V. H. Thakur, will preside.

"NEW INDIA" APPEAL

HEARING IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEGALITY OF MAGISTRATE'S POWER QUESTIONED.

(Present—Viscount Haldane, Lord Phillimore, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali.)

The Board resumed on April 3, the hearing of the arguments in these consolidated appeals from judgments of the High Court of Madras dismissing the petitions by Mrs. Besant, who was the proprietor, editor, printer, and publisher of a newspaper called "New India," for the setting aside of orders, made under the Indian Press Act, 1910, requiring her to deposit 2,000 rupees as security, and subsequently forfeiting that sum.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., Mr. J. Robertson Christie, K.C. (of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. W. Ingram appeared for Mrs. Besant; Sir Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the Madras Government.

Lord Haldane said that Lord Cave was ill, and was unable to attend, but their Lordships proposed to go on with the case.

Mr. Christie continued his argument on behalf of the appellant, maintaining that the order appealed against was *ultra vires*.

At the end of the appellant's case the Board consulted in private, and, when counsel were readmitted.

Lord Haldane indicated the points on which the Board desired to hear the counsel for the respondents. He said that the first point was: Did the right of issuing writs of *certiorari* still exist in the Court in question?

Sir Erle Richards argued that the question was whether the magistrate had the power to alter the order which he made in dispensing with the security and had afterwards power to make an order providing for security. Secondly, could he make that order in the absence of Mrs. Besant? As to the second point there was nothing at all in the Act to say that the magistrate was to hear either side in the first instance, and if they read further in section 3 there was much support for the general argument that throughout the matter was left to the Executive.

Lord Haldane.—The magistrate seems to be as much an executive officer as a judicial officer.

Sir Erle Richards quoted cases to show that for a judicial officer in India there was special protection. Section 22 protected any procedure taken under the Act. He submitted that the section was an absolute bar to the proceedings.

Counsel then criticised the articles in "New India," and submitted that they tended to stir up hatred and disaffection against the Government. What might be harmless, comparatively speaking, in this country might have inflammatory tendencies if addressed to the native population of India. The circumstances must all be considered when one was estimating the effect of the articles. The Indian Press Act was passed when Lord Morley was Secretary for India, and it might be taken for granted that its provisions would not have been enacted if the circumstances had not entirely justified them.

The arguments were unfinished when the Board rose for the day.

Sir Erle Richards continued his argument, on the following day. He said that section 4 of the Indian Press Act was in very wide terms. In one of the articles in "New India" there was the following words:—

"By the arrest of a respectable gentleman, assistant editor of the "Bengalee" . . . without reason given, without notification of his offence, without chance of clearing himself . . . . his arrest is legal doubtless, but it is utterly unlawful—the breaking of the sacred law of justice which holds society together. What injustice is perpetrated, what crimes are committed legally, when innocence is no protection and harmless men are treated as criminals; then we live in a condition of anarchy, no matter what legal sanction may cover the wrongdoer.

The sugestion was that the Government were imprisoning innocent men, and that the law was in such a state that the people were helpless against it. He contended that it came within the provisions of the Act which referred to bringing into contempt the administration of justice.

Other passages quoted by the learned counsel were:—

"What does internment mean—this power which is in the hands of Governors in Council? It means that by the mere arbitrary exercise of power any man or woman may be arrested and imprisoned within the area laid down in the *lettre de cachet*. No trial can be claimed; no evidence is published, and no reason is given. The property of the victim is seized. . . . He is subjected to the grossest personal indignity and has no redress, and all this degradation is inflicted on him at the arbitrary will of a small group of four men, who may be his personal enemies, who are his enemies in thought and birth.

What will be the next action of the Government? One action which shakes the people comes after the other. . . . "New India's" security. Then the order to exclude Mrs. Annie Besant. . . . And all the time in Bengal internments of small folk going on, every one of which means keen suffering inflicted on some helpless family. And all for what? Because the Government cannot govern, will never make the people contented, and prevents the whole nation from discussing its own affairs. Where is all this to end?"

Counsel maintained that the articles amply justified the action of the Government, and that the passages quoted came clearly within the Act.

Mr. De Gruyther followed on the same side.

Mr. Upjohn replied.

Lord Haldane said that the Board would consider its decision.—"The Times."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

SUNDAY, March 30.

African Mails will be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March, 31.

Royal Asiatic Society (Town Hall)—Lecture with Lantern Illustration on the advantages of substituting Romanic Character for Indian alphabets. By Rev. Darby at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March, 31.

Annual Stock taking sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart. 367, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mail Steamer Dilwara, with the China Mail expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

TUESDAY, April, 1.

Reception at Government House at 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

First Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess St., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Grahams Building, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April, 3.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of Members and Friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April, 1.

Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

Phoenix Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, No. 51, Apollo Street 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre. Cinema at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

Monday, the 31st being the month's mind for late A. F. Miranda of Matharpacady, there will be a requiem high Mass in the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, at 7-30 (S. T.) Relations and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

Corps Orders by Major R. W. E. Pennington, V.D., Commanding:—

Bombay, 30th March, 1919.

PART I.

Parades for the week commencing Sunday, 30th March 1919:—

At Headquarters, 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday, 1st April 1919.—Muster Roll Call. The Corps will parade. Dress:—Knicks, grey shirts, and putties.

Friday, 4th April 1919.—At Ghat Kopar, 7-30 a.m. The following men will parade (compulsory) to complete their musketry:

Range Officer.—Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Vongeyer, Cooper, Baskerville, Redhead, Gaynor, Vicgas J., Gautrey, Jones C. W., Major, Mendoza, Niblett, Ross, Meehan, Fernandez, Steller C., Bright, Bunyan L., Browning A. G., Jonnaides, Luxa, Netcher, Brinklow, Carter C., Bishop B. W. and Bunyan V.

Monday, 7th April 1919.—Boards.

In accordance with paragraph 837, A.R.I. Vol. II, the following Officers will assemble at Headquarters at 8-30 a.m.

Major Sowerby, President.
Second-Lieut. Boyagis, Member.
Second-Lieut. Grantham, Member.

NOTICE.

Communications addressed to several members have been returned by the Dead Letter Office. All members who have changed their addresses are hereby notified under the provisions of the I. D. F. Rules and Regulations that they must notify this office of any such change immediately.

P. H. RETALLACK, Major,
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group.
Garrison Artillery, (I.D.F.)

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music this evening at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special as well as the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Saturday morning the 29th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 52nd Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Rao Saheb K. R. Kale, of Satara, will perform Kirtan in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-day, at 8-30 p.m., and to-morrow, (Sunday) being the last Anniversary celebration day, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service at 5-30 p.m.

FATAL FALL OF A DRUNKARD.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi, aged 50, Muncherji Dhanjibhai Bharucha, residing on the first floor of a house in Khetwadi. The deceased was a drunkard, and his family retired after leaving the door open for the deceased. At one o'clock in the morning the deceased was found lying dead behind the house just under the window of his room. A verdict of death from injuries received by falling apparently while drunk was returned.

SEQUEL TO INCIDENT AT GREEN'S.

A COUNTER CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, in sequence to the incident at Green's, Mr. Mirza Mahomood Shirazee charged Mr. Hormasji R. Billimoria, with attempting to extort money and criminal intimidation.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman and H. Spencer, pleaders, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Jehangir Patel, Barrister-at-Law, for the accused.

A cross case relating to the same incident, in which Mr. Hormasji R. Billimoria charged Mr. Chothia with defamation was tried in this Court. The details of that case have already appeared in these columns.

In his statement the complainant said he wanted to take immediate action against the accused soon after the incident occurred but his friend who happened to be acquainted with the accused's family requested him not to do so, but. The accused anticipating trouble, five days after sent a notice on his friend calling upon him (the complainant's friend) to apologise for insulting him (accuse.). Hence he was compelled to come to Court.

His Worship ordered a summons to be served upon the accused and transferred the case to Mr. Oliveira's Court.

ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN.

ACCUSED GETS FOUR MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Musakhan Lowhankhan, a Mahomedan, with possessing a clock, valued at Rs. 15, believed to be stolen, as he could not account for it satisfactorily, and with causing grievous hurt to a policeman.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 20th instant, police-peon Shaikh Noor Mahomed, policeman No. 94(C) heard a cry of "thief." "thief". in Parsi Gully, and saw the accused running away with the clock in his hand. When he arrested the accused, he threw the clock down and took out a pen-knife from his pocket and cut the policeman on the arm. A Parsi, in the meantime, came to his rescue, but the accused ran away and was subsequently caught at Null Bazar.

His Worship, convicted the accused of both the charges and sentenced him to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPERIAL.

With the splendid serial drama "The New Maciste", running at the Imperial packed houses have been last week the order of the day at this popular rendezvous of Bombay cinema-goers and in view of the fact that the further episodes of this serial which are to be shown this week are even more thrilling than the proceeding ones. There is bound to be a yet greater rush of people this week. The modern Hercules figures as an athlete in this week's episodes, which are bound to hold the attention of the audience from start to finish. Maciste is seen searching for the lost child of the dead Count, and after overcoming almost insuperable difficulties by his superhuman strength and undergoing a number of most exciting adventures, he eventually succeeds in finding the whereabouts of the child whom he restores to her mother. Most thrilling adventures, and wonderful settings, acting and photography are features of this fine film, and nobody can afford to miss seeing this week's episodes. In addition there is the Pathe Gazette giving the world"s notable current news in pictures.

THE EMPIRE.

The Empire are continuing their list of World Favourites. This week they are presenting another new Star "Peggy Hyland" in a new Pathe Gold Rooster, "The Other Woman." Briefly the story is as follows:—

Eleaner Gates comes to the city to complete her art education. In the train she meets Harrington, a broker who is about to be married. A year later success has come, and she turns to the friend of the train for advice on investments. She finds him more charming than ever, and Harrington is attracted by the Bohemian life of the studios. As the friendship becomes more apparent to Mrs. Harrington, husband and wife drift further apart.

Eleanor realizes before it is too late, that she is becoming "the other woman" and goes back to her sweetheart, who is waiting in the little country town.

Sir Johnston-Robertson, who takes his famous role of The Stranger in Herbert Brenon's production of the "Passing of The Third Floor Back" which will shortly be shown at the Empire Theatre, is beyond doubt the greatest living English actor. After an active career of some forty years on the speaking stage, Sir Johnston formerly retired from the footlights two seasons ago, was only persuaded to enact his characterization of the mysterious lodger in Jerome K. Jerome's play after considerable diplomatic effort on the part of Herbert Brenon.

It is, in fact safe to say that Brenon would not have succeeded in getting the Dean of British dramatic art to forego his well-earned retirement, if the fact had not been pointed out to Sir Johnston that a screen version of the "Passing of the Third Floor Back" would be a permanent record of his own favourite role. It will be shown next week at the Empire.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD

Mr. W. D. Samuels will deliver a lecture on "Luxury, The Cause of Communal Decay", to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST TRAMWAYS MANAGEMENT.

The postponed protest meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, will be held on Wednesday, 2nd April, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Maidan near the French Bridge, under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman, when Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Narandas Parsottam, S. D. Navalkar, Manu Subedar, V. V. Jerajani, Jivraj Nensey, S. H. Jabwala, Jamnadas Mehta, Parbhudas Modi, N. B. Vibhakar, S. S. Mehta, Anantram Vaikuntram, Dr. Savarkar and others will address the meeting.

TOWN HALL MEETING

TO SUPPORT

Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD presiding.

ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

9 ATTACKS AND 2 DEATHS ON THURSDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Thursday in Bombay was 189 as against 134 on the corresponding day of last year.

There were 9 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox and 5 attacks and 3 deaths from plague on Thursday.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM OF DHARAMPORE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. S. P. Wadia, Hon. Secretary of the Consumptives' Homes Society of Bombay, has issued an appeal on behalf of the King-Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives at Dharampore. The usefulness of the Sanatorium is seen from the figures which show that the Institution which had 10 admissions and had rendered help to free cases amounting to Rs. 57-9-9 in 1909, had 116 admissions and given help to free cases to the extent of Rs. 4,107-6 in the year 1917-18.

Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, 85, Cumballa Hill.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following will be the order of Hockey matches in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, next week:—

Monday, at 4-30 p.m.—Bhabha Sporting Club v. Islam Gymkhana.

Monday, at 5-40 p.m.—Grant Medical College "A" v. Parsi Cyclists Sporting Club.

Tuesday, at 4-30 p.m.—Instituto Luso-Indiano v. Lusitanians "A".

Tuesday at 5-40 p.m.—Cathedral High School (past and present) v. Gowalia Sporting Association.

Wednesday at 4-30 p.m.—Government Telegraph Recreation Club v. Novices Byculla Hockey Club.

Wednesday at 5-40 p.m.—Republican Sporting Club v. S. and T. Corps.

ISLAM GYMKHANA HOCKEY TEAM.

The following is the Hockey Team of the Islam Gymkhana which will play in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—

Goal-keeper—Mr. Vali Ahmed.

Backs—Mr. G. M. Shaikh and Mr. A. E. Bham.

Half-backs—Mr. D. Ahmedi, Mr. A. G. Kaji, and Mr. M. M. Shaikh.

Forwards—Mr. S. Hashem, Mr. S. Goolab, Mr. A. Mirza, Mr. S. Ibrahim and Mr. R. M. Shaikh.

Reserves—Mr. K. H. Contractor, Mr. S. Shaboodin, Mr. A. A. Lokhenwala, and Mr. S. Hasen.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The following is the result of the game played yesterday:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE'S HANDICAP.

A. E. Kebblewhite, beat, A. P. Goldney, 6—4, 6—3.

OUR WAR CASUALTIES.

A GRAND TOTAL OF NEARLY THREE MILLION.

In a written answer to a question by Mr. Lambert, Mr. Bonar Law stated in mail week, that the number of casualties in the Navy resulting from acts of war from the outbreak of war revised to date is:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	2,061 ...	20197
Wounded	813 ...	4,081
Untraced, missing ...	15 ...	8

These figures do not include the casualties of the Royal Naval Division, but include those of the Naval Air Service up to April 1, 1918, the date of its transfer to the Royal Air Force, says the "Daily News."

The approximate number of casualties among all military forces and for all theatres of operations from the commencement of the war revised to date is as follows:—

BRITISH.

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed (including died from wounds, etc.) ...	30,807 ...	466,83
Wounded	76,132 ...	1,532,55

COLONIAL AND INDIAN.

Killed (including died from wounds, etc.) ...	76,132 ...	1,532,55
Wounded	17,125 ...	421,402
Additional deaths presumed on lapse of time		97,000
Missing at present unaccounted for.		64,800
Total DEATHS		835,743
Total WOUNDED ...		2,047,211

The above figures include the casualties of the Royal Naval Division and also the casualties of the Royal Flying Corps to April 1, 1918.

The number of casualties in the Royal Air Force from April 1, 1918, to the date of the armistice is as follows:—

Killed—Officers, 1,551; other ranks, 1,129.

Wounded—2,357 and 631.

Missing (including prisoners)—1,612 and 225.

Interned—45 and 39.

The missing are nearly all prisoners of war, who have now practically all been repatriated.

The number of casualties (including members of his Majesty's forces) due to enemy air raids and bombardments is as follows:—

Killed	1,570
Injured	4,041

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

JUSTICE TUDBALLL ON "FOOLISH CHOWKIDARS."

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March, 27.

Mohamed Ibrahim, Sub-Inspector, Railway Police Chaksar, deposed to having received telegraphic instructions from Jwalapur to arrest the wounded Hindus arriving by train at Chaksar Junction. Accordingly, he arrested three Hindus during the early hours of 20th who were travelling to different destinations. In cross-examination, witness admitted having found on one of them *hukumnama* from the Tahsildar's Court, Roorkee.

Ramzanali, chowkidar of Dhamnagar and Ssmithnagar, questioned by Mohanlal whether, as a Government servant, he did not think it his duty to go to Katarpur, relied that he was waiting to be sent for by the Daroga. He did not go of his own accord, because he had gone to Jwalapur for prayers.

CHOWKIDARS WHO ARE "ABSOLUTE FOOLS."

Incidentally Justice Tudball observed that the religion of the Mahamedans was truly democratic. Counsel remarked even among Mussalmans there were Sayyads who like Brahmins, claimed privileges.

Justice Tudball observed that in England too there was the aristocracy claiming blue blood.

The next witness was chowkidar Faridu of Sarai. His evidence was incoherent, and repeated questioning by the Court and counsel seemed to have confused him greatly. Tudball was heard to remark "These are absolute-fools." Justice Tudball wished that bettetr class of chowkidars were employed on double pay and double pension. After lunch, the old Rajput Mussalman Kura of Salimpur was called, who deposed to having seen streams of people of Rohalki and other villages going to Katarpur, shouting "Gangaji ki jai," etc.

A propos of official correspondence between Justice Tudball and the Jail Superintendent, regarding the allegations against the Mahomedan jailor, no reference was ever made in the open court to Walton's reply. Several defence counsel and also accused were not aware of any action having been taken, though the Mahomedan jailor had been replaced by a Christian. I understand the reply was privately shown to Mr. Norton and his initials taken. The reply is regarded as extremely unsatisfactory.

A WITNESS WHO THOUGHT ANGREZ SIRCAR WAS IN DANGER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 28.

On the Court reassembling to-day, the cross-examination of witness Alladia was proceeded with. Mr. Mohanlal questioned witness to prove illwill between him and Mahant Indersingh, whom witness was trying to implicate. Two formal witnesses were then called, who deposed to the corpses being collected at Katarpur on 19th and made over to Dr. Babu at Gwalapur.

Alibux Chowkidar next called, spoke to the circumstantial story. This witness was another who thought *Angres Sircar* was in grave danger.

Cross-examined on this point, witness admitted, inspite of this grave danger to British *raj* he made no report at the thana betwen Wednesday and Saturday. The Court remarked his public spirit would not carry him the distance of eight *kos* to the thana.

Chetsingh, head constable on describing himself 30 years age the Court expressed surprise.

Mr. Wallach suggested witness had evidently lived his life (laughter).

The Court adjourned until 3rd April to allow alterations and fitting of electric plant, etc., to be carried out in the Court room.

SILK FROM WILD INSECTS.

PROF. LEFROY ON AN INDIAN HOME INDUSTRY.

At the Royal Institution on February 27, Professor H. M. Lefroy said that the British Empire had never realized the possibilities of the silk industry, and that it existed only in India, and dated from before British occupation. The French, on the other hand, had developed it in many of their colonies. None the less, there were a million people engaged in the production of silk in India, and it was almost entirely a home industry, says "The Times."

The caterpillars and moths of "mulberry" silk were entirely domesticated creatures, now unknown in the wild condition, but there were three kinds which were the produce of insects still living wholly or partly in the forests. The "Tsar," or "tussore" silk imported to this country came chiefly from China and Japan, but in India there were 100,000 collectors, 20,000 women twisters, and 50,000 weavers producing it for Indian consumption. The adult insects lived in the hill forests of North-West India. The cocoons spun by the caterpillars were collected and allowed to hatch, the males were liberated, and the females were pegged out on thatch, where they were visited by the males, and in due course laid eggs, the caterpillars from which were reared on trees. "Muga" silk was produced chiefly in Assam. The cocoons were bought from collectors and attached to sticks until they laid eggs. The caterpillars, when large enough, were put on trees to feed. When a tree was stripped, a piece of cloth was hung to one of the branches, and the caterpillars collected on it were then moved to a new tree. "Eri" silk comes from caterpillars which feed on the castor oil plant. It is of great value in India, because it is the only silk which can be spun from cocoons without killing the insects in the cocoons, and is therefore the only silk that can be worn by a strict Hindu.

Professor Lefroy's next lecture, dealing with "mulberry," silk, is to be delivered on Tuesday.

THE SOLDIERS' BETRAYAL.

GOVERNMENT'S "SCRAPS OF PAPER."

THE SOLDIERS' DEMAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Unlike "Q" I am not reluctant to swell the number of your correspondents. There should be no reluctance in the participation of Right when opposed to Might, rather is it the duty of every soldier to oppose to the utmost of his ability the making and passing of any unconstitutional law. Just such an Act of Parliament is now before the House of Commons. But will 900,000 men silently acquiesce in the operation of that measure? I venture to prophesy that they will not, for although only a small percentage of the men forming the Armies of His Majesty King George the Fifth have a nodding acquaintance with Magna Charta they all are imbued with the Spirit of Freedom—the right of every Britisher!

Notwithstanding this oft-boasted freedom of ours an Act of Parliament is to be sanctioned which can only at the most apply to a small percentage of the British nation. Was ever anything more opposed to the constitution of our country? Yet we are complacently informed by our various "Pooh-Bahs" that 'it is necessary.'

In this, as in most other internal troubles, which our statesmen (save the mark), have undertaken of recent years to set right, they are following the line of least resistance. A strong man at the helm of affairs would never countenance the framing of an Act which would necessitate the further bearing of hardships by those who have alrtady sacrificed nearly all for the sake of a country which seems only too prone to forget.

Gratitude, Bonuses, Bribery or Charity we do not want, but fairness we demand, yes, 'demand' is not too strong a word for those to use who have risked their likes for Freedom. Whether the individual came late or early he came, and, in the coming, earned his right.

But what of those hundreds of thousands he left in comfortable civil employment for whom, in the majority of cases, the war meant only an increased income, and whose one idea of Heaven was a place, somewhere, in a state of constant war? I mean those "Indispensables" we heard so much about in the dark days of 1915. Are they still indispensable, or did the Military Service Act cease to operate last November specially for their benefit? Could not the Government have found an Army of Occupation from the ranks of the Indispensables or were they afraid of what might happen if they commenced to recruit from this body of fine healthy men? I think the latter is the solution as assuredly there can be no reason for asking the willing horse to continue at work.

The formation of an Army of Relief from the ranks of the late munition workers would materially benefit Britain both financially (there would be no need to alter the present rates of pay) and, also, in the creation of another 900,000 Reservists, which adopting her present policy of using the old Army for occupation purposes she can never have. And I am sure such an Army could be obtained composed of single men between the ages of twenty and thirty whose service to their country would entail no hardship or financial loss to their domestic circle.

Unless the Parliamentary officers (I cannot disgrace the term "statesmen" hearken to the voice in the wilderness such a state of discontent will prevail in the ranks of our present Army as to render it useless. And with the death of Loyalty who can say what will arise in its stead?—Yours, etc.,

"PROFANUS VULGURUS."

Poona, March 26.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We should be extremely obliged if you could kindly find room in your valuable paper for the following letter from a few soldiers returned from Mesopotamia for Demobilisation and detained for some time at Deolali. I feel sure that our feelings in the matter are strongly endorsed by all the men here in camp who are placed in the same aggravating position as ourselves.

Leaving Mespot nearly a month ago, we arrived at Bombay expecting to be transhipped there and proceeding straight to England, but to our surprise we found that we had to disembark and go to Deolali. Thinking it would be only a matter of a few days before we should return to Bombay *en route* for Blighty, we still kept cheerful, but now we are beginning to think that it will be a matter of weeks or months before we shall leave for home, and in the meantime we are all getting extremely fed up and annoyed that we are being treated so shamefully. We feel that we are not being repaid for all the hardships we have suffered in Mespot.

Since we have been here we read that boats which should be taking us home are being used to convey civilians, so that we, who have for the last four years been deprived of all the comforts of home life have to give place to civilians who have escaped the horrors of the past great war and have been living in luxurious comfort in India. Do they realize what hardships the British Tommy has had to suffer for their sake, and do they realize that but for us there would be no home to go to? If they did, would they not be less selfish and make way for them who have earned their right to redeem home? But no! The soldier must as much give way for the civilian and so we have to remain here.

But what is happening in the meanwhile. The men are becoming discontented and although at present there is nothing but murmurings, if something is not done soon towards getting them away, it is quite possible and highly probable that things will become more serious. Our food is not as it should be in spite of the fact that each man has to pay 5 annas 3 pies for messing each day, and most of us have spent our money. When all the money is spent and there is no more forthcoming, then it is that trouble may be expected.

It is therefore up to the Government to play the game with the men who have played the game and get them home as quickly as possible. It is their business to see that all available shipping is made use of for the purpose and not to give preference to the civilian population. It is our turn to become civilians again now. We became soldiers when our country needed us, and now we want to return to our Dear Old Folks at home because they need us now just as much.—Yours, etc.,

STILL WAITING.

Deolali, March 27.

A TYPICAL CASE OF HARDSHIPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

I have read with pleasure from time to time in your valuable paper, re. Demobilisation and (Scraps of Paper) etc., and consider it a boon for the soldier to bring before the public eye, a grievance which in a good many cases is perfectly just.

In reply to "Scraps of Paper" which appeared in your paper on Wednesday the 26th instant I can give you a clear case (representing my own). There are others situated in the same way, but not too many. Therefore, our services could easily be dispensed with without any inconvenience to the Military authorities.

Joined the Service February 28th 1899.—During this period 2½ years in South African war.—Discharged to Reservice 26th March, 1906.

Mobolized 5th August 1914.—Served in France 1914-15, discharged to Civil life 1916, having served with Colours and Reserve 17 years.

The authorities not being content with that, I was recalled to the Colours under the Military Service Acts, or otherwise. Conscripted July 4th 1917. Here you will see that my discharge papers for a period of 17 years were "scrapped."

I may add that at the time I was recalled under the Military Service Act, my boy at the age of 4½ years was lying ready for burial. And the remainder of the family down with diptheria. I was granted a further leave of a fortnight by the Military. But pleased to state granted a further period by the Civil authorities. Since then I have served in Mesopotamia from August 1917 to November 1918, when I was invalided to India.

Now we are waiting for the Government to fulfil their contract, and release us. But with what hopes? Things will move slowly until May 11th. Then another broken contract (some more paper scrapped). What a payment, in return for offering our lives as often as there are minutes in the day. But being fortunate or lucky to escape have to suffer this great injustice because a few say we must. They mislead the people in England by such speeches, (as being sorry for us). We do not want pity, neither do we require soft soap. We want justice.

Remember soldiers will be required in the future and by the way their fathers are being treated to-day, so they will respond to-morrow.—Yours, etc.,

'FED UP'.

"MAKING MEN FEEL DESPERATE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you, but as yours is the only paper which dares to speak its mind and truth. I feel I must write you on a serious matter, which is making men feel desperate. (Men who have fought for King and Country.) Sir, I, myself went to France in August, 1914, was sent home, as instructor to the New Army. I came to India three years ago, in July. I am nearly 41 years of age, married, and have over 17 years service, 4½ years completed over my original colour service. I get no pension whatever, but it is not that which troubles me, I have trouble at home, but 'tis this, sir Conscripts have been sent home, from here, *things* which were forced into the Army, and who had been in India 18 months, but, young, single men. I think it a cruel injustice to those who were first in the field, and who bore the brunt of the first Hun waves. Another man, who is still here, has nearly 14 years, instead of 12, he has finished his 6 colours, and 6 reserve, and does not stand a ghost of a chance in getting home. He was through Mons, Marne, Aisne, Givenchy, Festubert, Ypres, 1st and 2nd Neuve Chapelle, Mesopotamia, in my Battery the 61st Howitzers, 5th Division. Do not the *Big men* understand our feelings. No, we are not supposed to have any, we are simply sheep I call it a monstrous shame for those of us, who have suffered, bodily, mentally and financially. Yet, we would not mind, if we were recognised a bit. But it's all Territorials, Conscripts, etc. The authorities have forgotten us, they say we are to be kept out here another hot season. Did they think about "hot seasons" in July and August, 1916. No. They can send Conscripts also Germans even, home, but we, well, what are we? If we were men, they dare not do as they are doing; I tell you sir, that we are pledged never to raise a finger even, in defence of Government's inefficiency. We do not mind fighting for King and Country but we shall refuse to fight for our imprisonment again. We'll fight for justice.—Yours, etc.,

M.

Bombay, March, 25th.

[We again have to express our regret that we have not space for the large number of letters we have received on this subject.—Editor.]

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NURUDDIN.—The betting on Tipperary was 2 to 1 *on*. The bookmakers therefore must have paid half the bet money.

D. M. SANGHANI.—What you suggest is being organised. An announcement will be made in due course.

H. M. HARDIKER.—We regret we cannot depart from the rules.

A HOME RULER.—It is impossible to act on vague information contained in an anonymous letter but the man will be watched. It would assist us if you would call at this office.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 29th March, 1919.

THE CONTROL SYSTEM.

Nobody will question that Government instituted the control system with the best of intentions. It was partly organised to give relief to the poor by saving them from the clutches of profiteering merchants and partly to maintain a just distribution of food grains to the various provinces so that the poorer provinces should not suffer for want of sufficient food grains. But the control system as it has worked till now has given satisfaction neither to the public nor to merchants. The public seldom get the food grains at controlled rates. Retail grain dealers have been squeezing out from the poor as much as they can. They have apparently no fear of prosecution, because they know the poor, whom they charge abnormal prices, cannot approach the law. On the other hand merchants in food grains do not seem to be fairly and justly treated by the Control Department. We cannot gauge where the fault of the department lies. Either there is something wrong with the subordinate staff, who, it is alleged, fall a prey to many temptations that are placed in their way, or with the superior officers, who leave too much to be done by their subordinates.

Many complaints have reached us from various quarters about the Department. If there is nothing wrong with the staff, something must be inherently wrong with its organisation and system. Anyhow, a searching investigation is needed into this question. It is no use mincing the matter, nor is it right and just that a system which causes immense dissatisfaction and discontent should continue to exist without any changes being effected in it in face of continued opposition from the public. We would suggest that the control system, in consultation with public leaders and with the co-operation of merchants, should be reorganised with the object of achieving what it is meant for, namely, that merchants may get equitable treatment and the poor their food at reasonable rates. The prices of rice and other food grains have been continually rising and the prices at present maintained in the market are so high that the poor can hardly buy sufficient to maintain themselves. And yet, the Food Controller has announced from Rangoon that, "it has been decided that the existing circumstances neither justify the removal of control nor call for any alteration in the present maximum price." But the real question is what is practically and systematically done by the Control Department to see that the general public get rice and other food grains at the prices fixed by Government. Times out of number people have complained that they are not getting food grains at the control rates. The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas complained the other day that the situation, as it is, encourages profiteering by middlemen. Government owe an explanation to the public as to what machinery, if any, thoroughly practical and workable, has been devised to prevent this profiteering, which actually results in encouraging it. There must be an investigation in the matter. A system, if it is vicious, or if it does not work in the interests of those for whom it is meant, should be looked into and thoroughly overhauled.

The public in face of the serious situation that has arisen in the city, which, it is alleged, is due to preferential treatment being given to certain merchants and other grave evils in the system, cannot be expected to tolerate the continuance of things as they are. It seems clear that profiteering is going on and it must be checked and the only remedy is a better and more efficient organisation of the Department. In a statement issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, yesterday, it was stated that "numerous cases have occurred in which they (merchants) have immediately re-sold the Director's Orders to other merchants—sometimes in the verandah of the Director's own office." Such cases require to be severely dealt with. The Director of Supplies has initiated a new scheme for mofussil supply of food grains and it is to be discussed by him on Monday with those interested in the question. We hope, they will find some solution to remedy the present evils.

PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON AGAIN.

Last year when criticising a movement for unveiling Lord Sydenham's bust in the Gujarat College, we had something to say about the zeal of Principal Robertson as a promoter of schemes which Indian students heartily detest. The students of the Gujarat College, being acquainted with the claims to their attachment which Principal Robertson's Prusso-British hero possessed, resented the idea of having the bust in their library; but the bust was installed at a shabby ceremony which most of the students avoided by way of protest. Since then, we have been receiving a considerable number of letters touching the ways of Principal Robertson. Through a variety of cases, among which may be mentioned his general inefficiency and a prying disposition, the Rev. Mr. Robertson has not succeeded in endearing himself to his students, a fact to which independent observers of the College will bear testimony. Under these circumstances, we are surprised to see a copy of an appeal on behalf of what is called "Principal Robertson Portrait Fund", asking "intending subscribers" to remit money to the "treasurer". We suspect that we are giving the appeal a publicity which the "committee" would, for various reasons, scarcely like to have, but since we are assured that it is the result of a hole-and-corner proceeding resented by the majority of students, we are constrained to advertise the movement in this manner. From the papers before us we understand that "for some time past a project has been set on foot by the Rev. Principal W. G. Robertson to place in the Gujerat College the portraits of ex-principals". We are further told that "it struck several students as well as outside gentlemen that this scheme did not include the portrait of the Rev. Principal Robertson himself". To remedy this scandal, his "friends and admirers" had a "meeting" at which a resolution in favour of a life-size picture by an eminent artist was passed, presumably, with cheers. Principal Robertson's scheme was in the interest of past principals, which is not necessarily objectionable since they are no more able to inspire any movement. Since Principal Robertson is with us and is not going to enter the Valhalla of past principals, the job has been taken up by a committee and not by himself. Mr. Robertson may be innocent of the fervour with which the movement has been launched by his "friends and admirers," but he cannot be unaware either of the puerility of the grounds on which it is urged or the hostility of his students who are called upon to pay. Most of them regard him as a vague portent from day to day, and will be quite content to get on without the mockery of a "full-sized portrait" in addition to his own personality. We wonder how he takes the *kudos* given him by the committee, a body which its enemies may be disposed to call a bogus committee. As for the claims of Mr. Robertson for this unusual compliment,—induced no doubt by the atmosphere in which he made the pictures of his predecessors an indiscriminate feature in the class-rooms—the signatories of the appeal have little to say. They seem to regard Mr. Robertson's administration as a phenomenal feat, because Mr. Robertson came on January 1st, 1909; because the number of students rose from 175 to 650; because the staff which was at first of 6 members has now been quadrupled, and so on and so forth. These improvements, due to time, do not impress us very much, while we know that Mr. Robertson's connection has given the College atmosphere the taint of distrust, disaffection and general uneasiness. We do not know why this spurious movement should be carried on when it is offensive to the feelings of the students themselves. The last time when we wrote about the Sydenham bust, the "Bombay Chronicle" was reported to have been found in the college with the article cut out. We do not know what will happen on the present occasion. It is however a matter of right feeling on the part of Mr. Robertson to discourage the movement which his students generally dislike, and we hope the idea will in common decency be dropped. At least that is what those who know the inner history of the movement have to urge. We hope it will be dropped. Accidents may happen in the worst-regulated colleges!

Notes of the Day.

Relaxation of the Blockade.

Nearly four weeks ago, the Economic Council gave the categorical opinion that the Allies must either consent to make peace at once or else consent to raise the blockade on the enemy countries. The rigour of the blockade was not relaxed, the countries being reduced to the verge of famine and Bolshevism. We are now told that the Supreme Economic Council has decided in favour of raising the blockade of Austria-Hungary, subject to the approval of the Supreme War Council. The matter is still in suspense and we wonder what progress has been achieved in turning the resolution of the Economic Council into a recommendation. Hunger is one of the chief causes, if not the sole predisposing cause, of Bolshevism, and one of the steps needed for the rescue of Hungary from Bolshevism is a more liberal supply of food. In Germany no food has been yet sent except, of course, to the areas occupied by the Allies. The blockade is kept as a weapon with which Germany can be compelled into acceptance of the Preliminary Peace. It is a powerful weapon, but the Economic Council long ago warned the Allies against the consequences of its rigour—consequences which are developing into a calamity for millions.

Italy's Grievance.

The "Temps" contradicts the report from Paris that the Italian delegates have unanimously decided to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy simultaneously with the conclusion of Peace. Italy has been something of a stickler concerning the valid character of the treaty which made over to her certain areas—a claim which does not extend to Fiume. There is no doubt that Italy is bent on having Fiume, but it can only be disposed of according to the principles on which the Allies have agreed to proceed. The Jugo-Slavs have been treated by Italy with a harshness that has made an Allied inquiry necessary. We do not know what the threat of breaking away from the Peace Conference means, but if Italy, or for the matter of that any other power, thinks of gaining its pet ends by sulking out of the Conference, it will be making a grave miscalculation of the results of such action. No one country is entitled to dictate peace. It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the reported threat of deliberate rupture.

A Good Record.

In the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1917-18, we are told that the number of societies and members, and the amount of working capital in Cooperative Societies, rose by 25 per cent. At the end of the year there were 1,650 societies with a membership of 156,805 and a working capital of 163 lakhs. It is a gratifying record of advance. The moral effects of cooperation have been strikingly felt among the members, who are showing an increasing tendency to combine societies into unions for mutual supervision and guarantee, and to help activities beyond the villages where the work is already established. The number of central banks for receiving local deposits and making them available at reasonable rates have risen to ten, but as these banks are the feeding centres of new movements, a larger number must soon be started and wisely distributed. We are glad to note that a high standard of honesty and punctuality is maintained and that overdue arrears in primary societies are returned at less than 7 per cent. of the working capital.

Hoodwinking Parliament?

The question which Commander Wedgwood put in the House of Commons concerning the attitude of non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council over the Black Bills, was undoubtedly intended to elicit a freak statement, but we are amazed that Dr. Fisher should have given a most involved and cloudy, not to say grossly misleading, reply suggesting that Indians were more or less heartily cooperating in the making of the Black Act. Dr. Fisher said that:

> "So far as Indian opinion had manifested itself in the Council, Mr. Montagu had no reason to believe that it was opposed to a fair consideration by the Legislature of the legislative proposals embodying the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee."

All this pleasant suggestion about "fair consideration" would have been all right, but there is the damning fact that the reply was given by Dr. Fisher on March 17 when the fight against the bills was most bitter. If the Secretary of State was in touch with the doings of the Council, this is, to put it mildly, rather a disingenuous reply; and the phrase "so far as Indian opinion had manifested itself in the Council" indicates that he was receiving reports about the Council fight. Or is it that the reports from India themselves were a bad version of the facts? In corroboration of this wrong version, Dr. Fisher dished up an old story, saying that the motion for a postponement of the consideration of the Rowlatt Report last September was supported by two members only. If the suggestion is that non-officials were conciliatory from the beginning of September last on the question of legislation, it is gravely wrong. But that is what the whole reply suggests!

Obscurantism!

Mr. Lloyd George's power rests on the vast coalition majority he has been able to whip up for himself, but besides the danger of his being in the hollow of the hand of the Unionists, the multiplicity of departments and the indefiniteness of responsibility have introduced unknown complications in the prosecution of an open policy. Thus the "Westminster Gazette" observes:—

> From the time that Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister, all the books on the Law and Practice of the Constitution have become waste-paper, so far as present times are concerned. We look in vain to Erskine May, Anson, Dicey, Lawrence Lowell to throw any light on our present system. The Ark of their Covenant, the Cabinet, conceived as a Committee of Parliament, with supreme responsibility, has disappeared and the circle of Government has so much enlarged and its centre has so much contracted that we can no longer speak even plausibly of the Government as a whole having collective responsibility. No one can believe that the vast numbers of Ministers and Under-Secretaries in the Departments, new and old, have either enough knowledge of what is going on or take a sufficient part in it to be held responsible for the proceedings of the Government as a whole. But we do need to know in what degrees they are responsible—whether the Home Secretary, for instance has any greater power or influence in the Governing circle than the Under-Secretary for Munitions, whether the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture are independent and isolated institutions or whether they are in any orderly relation with each other or are required to submit their plans and operations to anything that can be called a Cabinet.

FATE OF A DANISH BARQUE.

COMING TO PORT ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 27.

All that was required to save the Danish barque Renovento, was a gust of wind which her skipper was longing for and which never came although he waited long for it. For days the sea was calm which was another great drawback. For had there been a rough sea it would certainly have helped the crew. Among the other important things saved, was the ship's flag, which one of the officers brought away secreted carefully under his arm. The vessel was abandoned on the 18th instant about 160 miles off Galle and over 200 miles from Colombo. The probabilities therefore are that by now she is, either at the bottom of the sea, or is lying stranded. It was suggested to the skipper to go out in a tug and if she was afloat to tow her to port, but the skipper was not agreeable as the cost, roughly about Rs 15,000, is a bit stiff. The naval authorities as well as the master attendant have been informed, and it is not likely a ship will go from here to sink the barque, which, if afloat, would be undoubtedly a danger to navigation. Being a foreign vessel, with a foreign crew on board, and the incident having occurred at such a distance away from Colombo, the Receiver of Wrecks here is not in a position to hold an official enquiry. The Danish Consul too is not holding an enquiry, but the statement of the skipper will be received by him and sent on to the owners.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

According to the "Pioneer" reports have reached them, which suggest things are not as they should be at the Benares Hindu University. Several complaints are said to have been made, which will need to be investigated by the higher authorities of the university, and in fact, they are informed, the Vice-Chancellor is now on his way to Benares to look into matter. One or two members of the staff of the Central Hindu College are said to have tendered their resignation.

MR. BAPTISTA IN BOMBAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC RECEPTION.

HIS EXPERIENCES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Joseph Baptista the President of the Indian Home Rule League who arrived here from England by s. s. Nagoya on Thursday, after an absence of two years was given a public welcome and address at the Shantaram's Chawl last evening, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde presiding. There was a very large audience long before the meeting commenced and Mr. Baptista was received with vociferous cheers.

The proceedings commenced with music by a party from the Arya Sangit Vidyalaya.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpe in proposing that Mr. G. S. Khaparde do take the chair, said they were glad to see Mr. Baptista there, who had served India. They had come together to show their respect and their reverence to one who had been put to difficulties, for the sake of their country, in the service of their country. They all knew Mr. Khaparde by his work in the Viceregal Council. He proposed that Mr. Khaparde should take the chair.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya in seconding said that Mr. Baptista was one of the greatest sons of India, as was also Mr. Khaparde. Although one was a Christian and the other a Hindu they had joined together in the love of their Motherland.

Mr. P. K. Telang supported the motion.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Khaparde then took the chair. He said it was an important occasion for various reasons. First of all they began with the idea that there was every possible good-will every desire to do them good, on the part of the British's people but that good was not done because of their ignorance. Good was not done, because they did not know what was good for Indians. (Laughter). The removal of that ignorance was the first part of the work they had to do (Laughter). The first mission to England was sent in the eighties of the last century. Their work was to explain the situation to the British public. It was an old story that the British public were waiting for the Indians to explain (laughter). A little after that another deputation went to influence the parliamentary election, and the speaker's old class friend Sir Narayan Chandavarker went there. The speaker remembered well that the election went against them, and all the members whom they supported were defeated (laughter). "The Times of India" then wrote a long article that it was the verdict of the British democracy. A meeting was afterwards held at the Framji Cowasji Institute and Sir Narayan said that the "Times of India" would next write that they had all committed suicide through despondency (laughter). But they were other times (laughter). Then there was Mr. Gokhale sent to plead their cause. He was expected to address public meetings and meet politicians, but the principal part of his business lay in negotiating. They knew the result of his mission, as they learnt from Morley's Recollections (laughter). Then they sent Mr. Baptista on the fourth occasion, with this difference, namely, that they did not aspire to negotiate or communicate with politicians. Originally the idea was, and it was an inherent idea in the Congress itself, that Indians should belong to no party in England. They first thought that it was not proper to hurt anybody's feelings in England (laughter). In England there was a party Government and the man who belonged to no party belonged to nobody at all (laughter). That was the first advice given to them, not to attach themslves to any party. They, however, gradually threw off that advice and Mr. Gokhale associated himself with the Liberals and also with the Conservatives and he could not do much, because if they were the guests of two hosts they usually starved. (Laughter.)

ALLIANCE WITH LABOUR PARTY.

Gradually it was discovered by Indians that not to belong to any party was a mistake, and it was also a mistake to attach themselves to politicians, because the latter only worked for their party and only did so when it paid them politically (laughter). India was like the dhobi's dog. So long as they belonged to one party there was somebody to look after them, and they decided to link their fortunes with the Labour Party. They should worship the rising sun and it was no use worshipping the setting sun (laughter). The future was with Labour. It was the international labour associations that were coming to the front. The speaker then gave his experiences in Ireland. Proceeding, the speaker said that Mr. Baptista had associated himself with the Labour Party, for he was a man of the people, and not a man either with suffixes or prefixes (laughter). He was a plain man. He would tell them what they should be prepared for. The speaker said they should be prepared for a good deal of relentless repression. This was not a time when princes approached princes and sent combassadors. This was a time when people met people. This was brought about a war which sent democracy to the front and it was said that the war was of the peoples; the truce was of the peoples, and the peace was going to be between the peoples of one country and another (cheers). They should be prepared to deal on the basis of statesmanship hereafter, and not on the basis of diplomacy. They now believed that, as for all other diseases, for the diseases of the body politic they must have open air treatment (laughter). There should be nothing secret; no pourparlers; there was nothing to be secret.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

Government by consent was now the formula. Formerly it was government by benevolence and despotism, but now it was Government by consent. They must be prepared to think out matters for themselves. It would be what was called self-determination (cheers). They would only get what they were resolved to secure—not by fighting, or by any weapons. They must make up their minds thoroughly as to what it was that they wanted, and to make sure that they wanted that alone and nothing else. If they made up their minds as to what they wanted everything else would come their way (cheers). If they stuck to it they would get it, but if they fell back they would get nothing. They should look for help to money bags or purse-proud people but they must go to common people. In England the same kind of thing was coming to the front and if they did what he had told them they would succeed (cheers).

ADDRESS TO MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then presented the following address to Mr. Baptista in a very artistic silor casket. In the course of the address it was stated:

On behalf of the office-bearers and the members of the Indian Home Rule League, we have the honour and the pleasure to welcome you back to India after twenty months absence from this country. It was in July 1917 that, at the request of the League, you undertook the responsible mission of going to England as the trusted advocate of the cause of Home Rule; and we recognise with gratitude the good work that you have done in England. We in India could not expect that you would be a *persona grata* with the official circles, or even with the non-official political parties who have been taught from time immemorial to look at Indian questions more or less from the close and narrow point of view of the State Secretary for India But we were glad to know from time to time that, even among such people, you made considerable headway by your lectures, personal visits and interviews, and also occasionally by letters, addressed to the Press. You naturally found, however, greater scope for your work among the men of the Labour party who are instinctively sympathetic to the cause of political freedom and are free also from the prejudices and prepossessions incidental to enjoyment of political power. It is among these classes of people, who are the expected inheritors of political authority in England, that you had the greater portion of your work to do; and we, in India, fully appreciate the value of the prominence which you could secure for Indian questions in the councils and conferences of the Labour party. We even at one time expected that your success in this kind of work would result in your being returned to the House of Commons by one of the Labour constituencies at the general elections. But unfortunately for yourself and this League, things took an unexpectedly unfavourable turn after the sudden termination of the war, and we are not at all surprised, though we feel keenly disappointed, that the chances of your election to the House of Commons were swept away in the high tide of reaction, so harmful apparently to the progress of opinions for which the Labour party in England stands. For the first time in the history of the relations between Indian politicians and the Labour party, was opinion in favour of Home Rule for India found to have been so clearly crystallised as in the well-known resolution passed by the Labour Conference at hottingham which ran as follows:—

"That this Labour Party Conference endorse the policy of "Home Rule for India," believing that the time has arrived when our brothers in all parts of India are capable of controlling their own affairs equally along with South Africa, Australia and other British Dominions, and hereby pledges itself to assist in every way possible to bring about this much-desired reform. Further, we desire that all Labour Members in the British House of Commons shall do all in their power to bring pressure upon the persent Government, without undue delay, in order that these people shall be given their just rights which have been due to them throughout all time ('the right to Self-Government').

Mr. Baptista was then garlanded by Mr. Khaparde, and other gentlemen from the mofussil on behalf of various institutions, and branches of the Indian Home Rule League.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, in replying to the address of welcome, thanked them all for the honour done to him. At the same time he felt it a painful thing to listen to the very flattering and over-generous appreciation of his political mission in England. There was no doubt that the appreciation on one's compatriots afforded the greatest satisfaction and compensation for political work. He assured them that he had no aspirations to become a political missionary and that he did not know that he was embarking upon such a mission on the eve of his departure to England. At that time his friend, Mr. Horniman, had likened him to St. John the Baptist, going to England to cry in the wilderness, in order to prepare the way for Home Rulers (cheers). He was glad to say he did not quite cry in the wilderness and

(Continued on page 10.)

MINING ENGINEER'S REMINISCENCES.

EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR.

BOLSHEVISM IN AUSTRALIA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 27.

Mr. Jack Holman, an Australian minin engineer, who is at present in Colombo *en route* for Burma, where he is going on behalf of a syndicate prospecting for wolfram, silver, lead, etc., gave a reporter of the "Times of Ceylon" some vivid recollections of his war experience and some forceful impressions of Australia, as he found it on his return from war service.

His experinces in Gallipoli, he explained, were not so bad. "Our hardest job," he said, "was hauling the 18 pounder guns up the cliffs, but as far as fighting is concerned, I saw more in one day in the trenches in France, than in the month I was on Gallipoli. France as I have said was Hell. Fritz came over in his aeroplanes, took photographs, and then sailed away. Soon afterwards battery after battery was directed against the trenches, until the ground all around us seemed to be turned into a stormy sea. A shell would come along and striking the ground near you, hurl you six or more feet up in the air. Down you came, sinking up to the waist in mud. Then came another shell and up you went again. Men became shuttlecocks with the earth as battledores. Fifteen of us might be there when the shelling began, and when we got away, only two or three would be left. The marvel is anyone was left alive, or being left alive, ever got their senses back. But it was the cold that tried many of us. We had gone from the warmth of Egypt and Gallipoli to the winter of France, everything was frozen and but for the rum, there would have been none of us left on the Somme. Fritz spared our feelings. Well I don't think, we had any. We were knocked and banged about till we became quite callous and then dazed. And even when we left the trenches and France, we were not safe" added Mr. Holman, with a whimsical smile that Fritz has not been able to rub off."

SUBMARINE DANGER.

"The submarines had several goes at different boats I was on and they got me in the end on the "Baroda," 150 miles off Plymouth, and those lads of ours were fine. The ship was fast settling down in the water, but they sat about smoking cigarettes as cool and collected as if they were on the water front in Sydney. You would see one turn to another and say 'well, Jack it is about time we hoped it.'' They would then take another pull at their cigarettes, throw the tibs aside, and jump into the water. Or another would say "well let's be going" and his pal would reply "what about seeking if there is anything left in the bar." The ship was sinking fast but they didn't care; they just smoked their cigarettes and jumped overboard when they were quite ready. And the jumping was not a nice job, I can tell you, we were wearing the old cork lifebelts. If you jumped head first, the cork gave you a jab on the jaw that nearly knocked you out. If you went feet first, the cork jabbed you in the body and winded you. I went head first and got a blow on the jaw, that dazed me for some seconds. After 25 minutes in the water we were rescued by torpedo boats, which came up from all points of the compass."

When Mr. Holman left England for Australia the convoy was attacked by submarines and the vessel next to that with Mr. Holman aboard, was sunk. "We didn't stop to see any more I can tell you," he said. "We scooted on a zig-zag course for dear life and I did not feel safe till I set foot in Australia, and I can tell you, I did so with a mighty big respect for the Navy and the merchant service."

BOLSHIVIK SPIRIT AMONG WORKERS.

"Australia," said Mr. Holman, with emphasis, "is rushing to a disaster as fast as it can get there. In five years there will be Bolshevism there, every bit as it is in Russia. It has been coming on for years, but the pace has now become very rapid. The working men just does not know what to ask. If he asks for 15s., he gets it. He asks for 17s. 6d. and when he gets that he wants 20s. Men who are members of the Union can get 35s. a day, but they are not satisfied. The fact of the matter is they do not want to work at all, and what makes matters worse, they won't let others work."

Mr. Holman went on to explain that the Union only allowed a limited number of members. The Unions then dictated what work they would do and what wages they would be paid. Often, notably, so far as the shipping is concerned, the work to be done is more than the men can do, but non-members of the Union cannot work. The ships must wait till the men are ready to deal with them and for what work they do, they want exorbitant pay. "Take a recent case in point, a ship was expected and the men waited for her. She was 15 hours late and arrived on a Sunday. Before the men would touch her cargo they demanded 15 hours they had waited doing nothing and double pay for Sunday work. Australia is being overrun by Bolshevism and is rushing to a disaster as fast she can. Nothing I can see will stop her."

AN PPROVER'S PARDON FORFEITED

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 26.

At the Sessions Court an accomplice in a dacoity case who had made a full confession and was pardoned, subsequently resiled from his statement and the jury found that he had forfeited his pardon and he is to be tried for his complicity in the crime.

The judge pointed out that the statement made to Mr. Comber District Superintendent of Police, was not made as a confession and that evidence on this must be ruled out, the other evidence, however, satisfied the jury.

FUTURE OF AERIAL SERVICE.

CONSIDERATION IN THE PEACE DELEGATION.

CO-OPERATION OF INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 28.

Replying to Mr. Hurd in the House of Commons Colonel Seely said the Dominions had been asked to appoint suitable officers for liason between the respective Governments and the Air Ministry. Some of these officers had taken up their duties and were a channel for assisting in the complete interchange of information and views.

Regarding aerial commerce and communications within the Empire, the representatives of the Dominions and India in Paris were assisting the air section of the British Peace Delegation. Their cooperation had been a great help in consideration of the international aerial convention and regulation of the rules of the air. The Dominions concerned were also being consulted by the department of Civil Aviation respecting aerial communications and routes and every endeavour was being made to keep in close touch on the matter.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEW CAPITAL OUTLAY.

NEW REGULATION BEING ISSUED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, March 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that a regulation was being issued exempting from the requirements of treasury licenses all issues by companies established in the United Kingdom, where the issuing companies certified that no part of the proceeds of the issue would be applied for capital purposes outside the United Kingdom. Issues outside the United Kingdom would not be permitted except by licence. The restrictions would not apply to the rearrangements of the existing capital, where no new money was raised or to the renewal of the existing securities except where the person responsible for repayment resided outside the United Kingdom.

"TEMPS" CONTRADICTS THE STATEMENT OF WITHDRAWAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, March 28.

Paris.—The "Temps" is authentically informed that the reported decision of the Italian delegates to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy, is incorrect.

BOLSHEVIKS CROSS THE DNIESTER.

COMMANDED BY COLONEL GEORGY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 28.

Paris.—A telegram from Zurich says a Bolshevik army of seventy thousand, commanded by Colonel Georgy, and composed mainly of the Hungarian and Bulgarian prisoners of war from Russia, has crossed the Dniester south of Lemberg.

It is reported that Brockdorff-Rantzau is sending the socialist Krautsky to Moscow to negotiate with the Bolsheviks.

FEARED BOLSHEVIK ATTACK ON ODESSA.

ALLIED GARRISON TO DEFEND IF NECESSARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 28.

Reuter learns that information received in London indicates that the Allied garrison will defend Odessa against the Bolsheviks in case of necessity.

O'LEARY CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

THE JURY DISAGREED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 28.

New York.—The jury deliberated for fifty-four hours in the O'Leary case and then disagreed. Jeremiah O'Leary and seven other Irish agitators and the German agents were indicted last June, on the charge of treason by transmitting information to the enemy, destroying piers, docks and troop transports with bombs, destroying quicksilver mines, assisting Germany to land an armed expedition in Ireland and other conspiracy in connection with it, also destruction of factories in Great Britain and espionage.

FOOD SHIPS BOUND FOR ALLIED PORTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, March 28.

Copenhagen.—Food ships are leaving the principal German ports for the Allied ports.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

ZAGLOULS PARTY'S RESPORSIBILITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 28.

Cairo.—General Watson summoned the leaders of the Zaglouls party whom, he told, he held responsible for the excesses and called on them to exercise their utmost influence to prevent disturbances. He said that the British army had up to the present dealt lightly with the situation, but if disorders did not stop stronger measures would be necessary.

The leaders protested their innocence, declared that agitation was beyond their control and expressed their anxiety to carry out General Watson's demand.

BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the latest reports showed that the railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria and the telegraphic communication between Cairo and Tantah had been restored. Wireless telegraphy was being used between Cairo and Alexandria.

Mr. Harmeworth emphasised that Sir Reginald Wingate was remaining in England to afford valuable advice and assistance to the Government who would fully support General Allenby in dealing with the situation. He did not think Sir Reginald Wingate was in any way superseded.

LORD WILLINGDON RECEIVED BY KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 28.

Lord Willingdon was received by the King yesterday morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Madras.

LICENCES TO BEAR ARMS IN INDIA.

TO BE ISSUED ONLY IN CASE OF NECESSITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 28.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Dr. Fisher, stated that the Secretary of State understood that licences for revolvers and pistols would be issued in India only in cases of real necessity, to approved persons and the licence fees would be raised.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood, Dr. Fisher stated at that the request of the Government of India in November, Mr. Montagu approved the publication of the Rowlatt Bills with a view to their introduction in the Legislative Council. So far as Indian opinion had manifested itself in the Council, Mr. Montagu had no reason to believe that it was opposed to a fair consideration by the Legislature of the legislative proposals embodying the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee.

Dr. Fisher pointed out that only two members supported the resolution moved in the Legislative Council on September 23rd, favouring the postponement of the consideration of the committee's recommendations.

Replying to Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, Dr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu was in communication with the Government of India regarding gratuities for Indian services on the same lines as those granted to the British services. Invalided officers would be included in any grant decided upon.

RHONDDA VALLEY.

24,000 MINERS STRIKE WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 28.

Nearly 24,000 miners in the Rhondda Valley struck to-day as a protest against the Government's non-acceptance of all demands of the Miners' Federation.

MORTALITY INCREASING IN PETROGRAD.

RAVAGES OF FEVER AND SMALL-POX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 28.

Helsingfors.—In addition to the spotted fever, typhus and small-pox are ravaging Petrograd. All hospitals are crowded and the mortality is increasing daily. Corpses are collected in big wooden cases which after being emptied into big graves are sent back to the hospitals for new loads.

U. S. NAVAL SECRETARY ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 28.

Mr. Daniels, the United States Navy Secretary, has arrived in Paris.

WORKER'S COUNCILS IN GERMAN AUSTRIA.

PLENARY COMMITTEES' DECISION.

HUNGARIAN COMRADE'S APPEAL TO BE REJECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 28.

A telegram from Berlin says the plenary committee of the Workers Councils in German-Austria has decided in view of German Austria's complete dependence on the Entente for food not to accede at present to the Hungarian comrades' appeal to enter into a contract with the Russian Soviet Government but to be ready for all eventualities and continue as rapidly as possible to develop the Soviet organisation.

BLOCKADE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

RAISED SUBJECT TO SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S APPROVAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 28.

Reuter is informed that the Supreme Economic Council in Paris has unanimously decided in favour of raising the blockade of Austria-Hungary subject to the approval of the Supreme War Council. This does not affect the question of food regarding which the blockade has ceased to operate, and does not necessarily mean that raw materials may be sent to Hungary.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

ALLIES' STRENGTH TO DEAL WITH IT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, March 28.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" says, two French divisions, several Serbian divisions and the Rumanian army are in a position to deal with the situation in Hungary.

SITUATION IN BUDAPEST.

EXCESSIVE DEMANDS OF UNEMPLOYED AND COMMUNISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, March 28.

Berlin.—The "Vossische Zeitung's" Budapest correspondent says the situation there was untenable even before the Entente delivered its Note. The demands of the unemployed and the Communists lately had been most excessive, including payment of house rent and halving of the food prices. All the Cabinet's concessions were unable to stave off the revolution which was impending. When the Entente Note arrived, Count Karolyi seized the pretext to represent himself as a friend of the proletariat.

FOOD SUPPLY TO GERMANY.

DEPENDS ON FULFILLING PRELIMINARY PEACE CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 28.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood in the House of Commons Mr. McCurdy, Secretary of the Food Controller, stated that no food had yet been sent to Germany except to the areas occupied by the Allies. Food would not be sent to unoccupied Germany until the German Government fulfilled the preliminary conditions with regard to shipping and finance. Supplies were already in Rotterdam in anticipation of the fulfilment of these conditions. About forty-five thousand tons of food-stuffs had arrived in German-Austria.

BAVARIA DISARMING.

NO MORE TO FURNISH SOLDIERS FOR EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 28.

Zurich.—The Bavarian Foreign Minister has informed the German Government that Bavaria is disarming and will not henceforth furnish soldiers for the Empire.

EX-EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

GOES TO SWITZERLAND WITH FAMILY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 28.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Vienna says the ex-Emperor and family have gone to Switzerland.

STATUS OF GERMAN-SUBMARINE CABLES.

DECISION OF SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Mar. 28.

A communiqué from Paris says the Supreme War Council to-day decided the future status of the submarine cables captured from the enemy and adopted the United States' proposals concerning powers of the Teschen commission.

OBJECTIONS TO SATYAGRAHA.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY.

FAITH IN INFALLIBLE POWER OF SATYAGRAHA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last evening on the Beach, opposite the Presidency College, Madras, at 6-30, to appeal to the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Rowlatt Act, to express their warm appreciation of the act of patriotism and self-sacrifice of Mr. B. N. Sarma in resigning his membership in the Indian Legislative Council as an act of protest against the enactment of the Rowlatt Bills, and to convey to Mahatma Gandhi their profound and respectful thanks for the trouble he had taken to come here to strengthen the Satyagraha movement. The meeting was very largely attended. Among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. C. Vijiaragavachariar S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, T. V. Gopalswami Mudaliar, S. Satyamurthi, K. Bhashyam Aiyangar, A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. S. Bharati, S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, T. M. Ramaswami Aiyar, S. Soundaraja Aiyangar, Desai and Mir Sultan Mohideen.

On the motion of Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib seconded by Mr. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar was voted to the chair.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar in opening the proceedings of the meeting said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I owe my position in the chair to-day to the ill-health of our distinguished guest Mahatma Gandhi. He ought to and should have presided here and I have been asked to take the chair simply to relieve him. You will presently be delighted to hear a message from him but which under doctor's advice he would not be able to read it himself and will be read by somebody else. I won't stand between you and the message but at some future time I shall speak to you about the laws which were passed only the other day.

I will only call your attention to one or two points on this occasion. It seems to me that the law which was passed the day before yesterday was absolutely uncalled for. You know that this law was passed upon the recommendation made by five gentlemen who constituted, what is called, the Rowlatt Committee of which Mr. Justice Rowlatt was the President. What was referred to that Committee was one specifically precise subject i.e., that they were asked to find out the extent and the nature of criminal conspiracies in view of the revolutionary movement. (Mark the words there.) Revolutionary movement means a movement by people in this country to overthrow the British Government and to drive them out. They were specifically to find out the nature and the extent —not the origin—of these conspiracies (Mark also that they were not asked the why). They assumed the existence of revolutionary conspiracies. The next point was, if any, to find out what sort of law is necessary. This is all the reference to the Committee. The Committee said: "There is now no revolutionary movement. With the assistance of loyal Indian the revolutionary movement have been successfully encountered." So at the time the Report was written they admitted that there was no revolutionary movement in India—no revolutionary conspiracies in India. And yet what did they say? "The position hereafter might be better or worse. We all know that. We forget the "tertium quid." It might be the same better or worse. We are unable to disregard the possibility of these conspiracies being revived. Note the word "possibility" and not even the "probability." They say it is possible. Anything is possible under the sun! They say "although you have referred us to find out the extent and the nature of the revolutionary conspiracies we are bound to say that with the assistance of Indian loyalty they have been successfully encountered. They do not exist now. They may re-appear. The position may be better or worse. But we proceed on the supposition that the position would be worse." Thence come the recommendations which are called the Emergency Measures. The Rowlatt Committee said there was no emergency. The Government of India said "we want this as a precaution."

Passing on to next point, there was not a word of anarchism, in the reference. What the Committee should have said was: "You referred us to find out the nature and the extent of the revolutionary movement and conspiracies in support of them; we have come to the conclusion that none exist. Their occupation was gone." Instead of that they did not like, even when they were compelled to say, that their occupation was gone. Five distinguished gentlemen created a speculative position for themselves. That position was—(it may be a true position) —that they took the inferior position and formulated on these laws which were hurled against us. They were not all to prevent any crime which is looming in the distance but against a possible crime which may or may not grow any time and the measures have been hurried through. It is just as well to recall all these facts.

Another fact to which I must allude is the magnificent stand which the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council made against these measures It was simply magnificent. It does not much matter whether you agree in particular details that they said or not. The country must be proud of all our non-official members there, whether you call them in the language which I do not as yet understand—Extremists and the Moderates I do not believe and I am not able to understand the words or the distinction between the two. You will be glad that these gentlemen, whether Moderates or Extremists and all people who do not belong to either class, were all Indians before they were anything else. This evening it is possible that the speakers will allude to that and I shall specially allude to the exemplary conduct of Mr. Sarma. In fact this gentleman, whom the apostles or the guardians of moderation claim as their child created the example of passive resistance. I need not define to you what passive resistance is. It takes various forms. Here is a brilliant example of passive resistance set before you by one who is not an Extremist but who is known to be a distinguished moderate. That will support my statement that Indians—all honest, patriotic Indians, no matter by what name you dub them—are Indians before they are anything else.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Desai read the following message of Mahatma Gandhi:—

Friends,—This afternoon I propose to deal with some of the objections that have been raised against Satyagraha. After saying that it was a matter of regret that men like myself "should have embarked on this movement", Sir William Vincent, in winding up the debates on Bill No. 2 said, "they could only hope that (the Satyagraha) would not materialise. Mr. Gandhi might exercise great self-restraint in action, but there would be other young hotheaded men who might be led into violence which could not but end in disaster. Yielding to this threat, however would be tantamount to complete abolition of the authority of "the Governor-General-in-Council." If Sir William's fear as to violence is realised, it would undoubtedly be a disaster. It is for every Satyagrahi to guard against that danger. I entertain no such fear because our creed requires us to eschew all violence and to resort to truth and self-suffering as the only weapons in our armoury. Indeed the Satyagraha movement is, among other things, an invitation to those who believe in the efficiency of violence for redress of grievances to join our ranks and honestly to follow our methods. I have suggested elsewhere that what the Rowlatt Bills are intended to do and what I verily believe they are bound to fail in achieving is exactly what the Satyagraha movement is pre-eminently capable of achieving. By demonstrating to the party of violence the infallible power of Satyagraha and by giving them ample scope for their inexhaustible energy, we hope to wean that party from suicidal methods of violence. What can be more potent than an absolute statement, accompanied by corresponding action presented in the clearest terms possible that violence is never necessary for the purpose of securing reforms? Sir William says, that the movement has great potentialities of evil. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is said to have retorted "and also of good." I would venture to improve upon the retort by saying "only of good." It constitutes an attempt to revolutionize politics and to restore moral force to its original station. After all, the Government do not believe in an entire avoidance of violence *i.e.*, physical force. The message of the West, which the Government of India, I presume, represent, is succintly put by President Wilson in his speech delivered to the Peace Conferenc at the time of introducing the League of Nations Convenant: "Armed force is in the background in this programme, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, physical force of the world shall." We hope to reverse the process, and by our action show that physical force is nothing compared to the moral force and that moral force never fails. It is my firm belief that this is the fundamental difference between modern civilisation and the ancient of which India, fallen though it is, I venture to claim, is a living representative. We, here educated children seem to have lost faith in this grandest doctrine of life. If we could but restore that faith in the supremacy of Moral Force, we shall have made a priceless contribution to the British Empire, and we shall, without fail, obtain the reforms we desire and to which we may be entitled. Entertaining such views it is not difficult for me to answer Sir William's second fear as to the complete abolition of the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. This movement is undoubtedly designed effectively to prove to the Government that its authority is finally dependent upon the will of the people and not upon force of arms, especially when that will is expressed in terms of Satyagraha. To yield to a clear moral force cannot but enhance the prestige and the dignity of the yielder.

It is to such a movement that every man and woman in this great country is invited, but a movement that is intended to produce far reaching results, and which depends, for success, on the purity and the capacity for self-suffering of those who are engaged in it, can only be joined after a searching and prayerful self-examination. I may not too often give the warning I have given at Satyagraha meetings that every one should think a thousand times before coming to it, but having come to it, he must remain in it, cost what it may. A friend came to me yesterday and told me that he did not know that it meant all that was explained at a gathering of a few Satyagrahi friends and wanted to withdraw. I told him that he could certainly do so if he had signed without understanding the full consequences of the pledge. And I would ask everyone who did not understand the pledge as it has been explained at various meetings, to copy this example. It is not numbers so much as quality that we want. Let me, therefore, note down the qualities required of a Satyagrahi. He must follow truth at any cost and in all circumstances. He must make a continuous effort to love his opponents. He must be prepared to go through every form of suffering, whether imposed upon him by the Government which he is civilly resisting for the time being, or those who may differ from him. This movement is thus a process of purification and penance. Believe me that if we go through it in the right spirit, all the fears expressed by the Government and some of our friends will be proved to be groundless and we will not only see the Rowlatt Bills withdrawn, but the country will recognise in Satyagraha a powerful and religious weapon for securing reforms and redress of legitimate grievances.

APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

The following resolution was put from the chair:—

"In view of the unanimous opposition of India to the Rowlatt Bill and the fact that not a single Indian non-official member voted with the Government for the passing of the Bill, this public meeting appeals to his Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Act or, in the alternative to reserve the Act for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure under section 68 of the Government of India Act."

The Chairman said that the Viceroy could decline to give his assent. If he did so, the Bill would not become law. Even if the Viceroy gave his consent, there was a further provision for the Bill being vetoed by his Majesty the King-Emperor, in other words, the Right Hon. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.—The "Hindu".

PRESENTATION TO H. M. S. NEW ZEALAND.

SUBSCRIPTION INVITED.

We are desired by Mr. P. R. Cadell, to publish the following with regard to a presentation to H.M.S. New Zealand.

It has been suggested by a correspondent to the Press that a piece of plate should be presented to H.M.S. New Zealand to commemorate the visit of the ship to Bombay as the Flagship of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe. The suggestion that some permanent memorial of the visit to Bombay should be presented to the ship seems an excellent one. It has been further suggested that the gift might in preference to a piece of plate take the form of some article or object which might be permanently attached to or be borne on the ship. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to receive subscriptions however small towards the presentation.

Sir Thomas Birkett, Kt., Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Home Street; Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Canada Buildings; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, 113, Esplanade Road; Mr. V. A Dagholkar, Carnac Road.

Mr. P. R. Cadell is acting temporarily as Chairman of the Committee of entertainment the Hon. Secretary of which is Mr. J. E. Needham, Bombay Club.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED DURING FEBRUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The statement issued by the Department of Statistics, India with regard to joint stock companies registered during February 1919, shows that 32 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of about Rs. 451 lakhs, as against 14 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 195 lakhs in corresponding month of preceding year. Bengal alone accounted for 19 companies (Rs. 81 lakhs). For eleven months April 1918 to February 1919 the number of companies registered was 251 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,440 lakhs, as against 218 companies with Rs. 2,553 lakhs of authorised capital in corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest floatation in February was that of E. D. Sassoon, United Mills, Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rs. 300 lakhs.

INVESTITURE AT GOVT. HOUSE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

At the reception to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay on Tuesday the 1st April, 1919, his Excellency the Governor intends to present the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamshedji Modi C.I.E; the Insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to the hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt, C.B.E., Captain N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.I.M; the Insignia of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, O.B.E; Engineer Commander Archibald A. McDonald O.B.E; R.N., Colonel Thomas William Bonner O.B.E; V.D; Mr. James Ernest Needham, O.B.E, and the insignia of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to the H. onMr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E: Mr. Richard Robertson, M.B.E; Dr. Vinayak Narayan Bhajekar, M.B.E; Mr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Antia, M.B.E.

MR. BAPTISTA IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

that he had returned to his sweet home without being beheaded like St. John the Baptist (laughter). At the same time the work that he had done had been a work of pleasure to him and there was no loss which he deplored so much, apart from some of his domestic afflictions, as the loss, not of the Presidentship of the Corporation of Bombay to which the address referred, but of the membership of the Corporation, because he felt the Corporation of Bombay had, owing to the Municipal port folio being in the hands of a capable and energetic member of Government Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, before it a great work of sanitation, education and also the beautification of Bombay under very favourable circumstances. Continuing, he said, he at one time thought of forcing an entry into the House of Commons, but refrained frm doing so not on account of high tide of reaction as it had been stated but on account of the low tide of inaction, as Mr. Kelker wired to him saying that the slender purse of the Home Rule League could not meet his election expenses. The war had been a great reformer in England and there was now no one of the old Tory-an type, but all had become Radicals, prepared to consider any measures of reform on their own merits. There was therefore no fear, so far as the present Parliament was concerned, that any liberal scheme of Reforms placed before it, would be considered wildly reactionary.

HIS WORK IN ENGLAND.

Referring to the work that he did in England, Mr. Baptista said that when he went there he found to his great surprise the British Home Rule League and auxuliary Leagues there working for Home Rule for India. That League was established by Mrs. Besant, and very great gratitude was due to her for this as his work was considerably facilitated, they having arranged everything, and his part of the work being simply to address meetings. One of the gentlemen working for them for Home Rule for India said that he was anxious the principle of Home Rule for India should be accepted by the Labour Party. At the first meeting of the Labour Party, he was surprised at the amount of ignorance shown by them about Indian affairs. He placed his plea for Home Rule on the high grounds that no nation under subjugation could ever rise to a great height, and that by keeping the 315 millions of Indian people under tutelage they were depriving the world of the contribution these people whose civilization was very ancient, would give. The Labour Party became ready to place a resolution for full self-government for India before their Nottingham Conference, but said they could not do so as the British Home Rule League had not passed such a resolution. Anyway the support which the Labour Party gave to them towards securing this ideal was a great point. Though the Labour Party was not in power just now, he felt sure it would be the governing party in a short time to come and therefore their support was of great value to them. The prcsent Parliament however, would pass any scheme of Reforms which the Government of India might put before it. And therefore what they should do was to bring pressure to bear upon the Indian Government, so that they might get as much as they could now, and win full self-government when the Labour Party came into power, as it was sure to do in about 2 years. Therefore he exhorted all the Indian political leaders, including the Moderates, to unite together, and make their demands without entertaining the fear as had been done by the Moderates that any scheme, beyond the Montagu proposals, would be wrecked.

THE MANDATORY PRINCIPLE.

Referring to the principle of self-determination, the League of Nations and the Mandatory principle, Mr. Baptista observed that that principle would be confined to such nations as could not be called civilized. But the League admitted that India was perfectly civilized (cheers). Therefore the Indian people were entitled to the principle of self-determination. And the way to work it was to pass resolutions demanding it, send deputations to England, for the purpose and at all events if they could not go to the Peace Conference, to interview the delegates of the Peace Conference. They had good ground to hope for good things from the Peace Conference as well the people of England, whose present Prime Minister was a thorough-bred democrat.

He finally appealed to his Moderate friends to unite together which would enable them to achieve what was wanted for India, as this was a most momentous juncture in the history of India. The nature of the Reforms depended upon their united action and united demand.

Mr. Horniman, in proposing a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Baptista, said they were all glad he had returned from England safe and sound, after performing more than what was allotted to him. The people of India deeply, appreciated all that he had done.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in seconding vote of thanks said as they had been advised put by the previous speakers they must put forth their demands fearlessly without caring to think what the Sydenham gang, would think of them. They should ask for what was their right and only then would they succeed (cheers). They should not fear, to hurt the feelings of others in putting forth their legitimate demands. The first great task before the Indians was the fight against the Rowlatt Bills. It was stated by the Government that they were a settled fact, but it was for the Indians to prove that they could unsettle a settled fact (cheers). They must prove to India, to England and to whole world that they were determined to get what they wanted in spite of the opposition of all (loud cheers). He thanked Mr. Baptista and the chairman.

Mr. G. Deshapande and Mr. Khadilkar further supported the motion and it was passed unanimously.

A further report of the speeches will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

LATEST SIGNATURES.

The total number of signatories at the Satyagraha Sabha stand at 1,039, out of which 470 are from Bombay and 569 are from mofussil. Our list does not contain that of Karachi.

BOMBAY.

Jamnadas H. Mehta.

SURAT.

Vasudeo Moreswar Patwardhan.
Naranji Haribhai Mehta.
Kantilal Nathubhai.
Narbada Shanker Balshanker Pandya.

POONA.

Laxman Narayan Joshi.

CONDEMNATION OF ROWLATT BILLS.

SUPPORT TO SATYAGRAHA FROM AMRITSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 24.

An enormously overcrowded mass meeting of the citizens of Amritsar was held on Sunday the 23rd instant in the Bandematram Hall, Amritsar, under the presidentship of Mr. Badar Islam Khan.

The following were among the resolutions which were unanimously passed.

That the citizens of Amritsar assembled in this public meeting enter their strong, emphatic and indignant protest against the passing of a new Act known as Criminal Act No. 1 of 1919, condemn the utter flouting of Indian public opinion both in and otside the Legislative Council by the men in power and regard this severely retrograde measure not only inoportune but wrong in principle and insulting to the whole Indian community.

Wholeheartedly admire the dignified and persistent solid opposition of the whole non-official Indian element in the Imperial Legislative Council to this lawless law. Congratulate the non-official Indian members of the said Council on the bold attitude and manly spirit displayed by them at this juncture to keep up the respect of their country,

Approve of the principle of Passive Resistance and Vow of *Satyagraha* inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi the trusted leader of the people, and commend its being brought into practice by those who feel both qualified and up to the task.

NATIONAL PROTEST DAY.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. GANDHI'S SUGGESTION IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 28.

A crowded Satyagraha meeting was held yesterday evening at the Peoples' Park, Swami Sradhananda presiding, unanimously accepted Mr. Gandhi's suggestion to observe next Sunday as a day of humiliation and prayer. The president exhorted the audience to secure the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by spiritual force and suggested fast on the National Protest Day and sit in meditation from nine to ten in the morning.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the David Sassoon Reformatory, on Friday afternoon. Her Excellency was the guest of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Gaunt at dinner.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will hold a Reception at Government House on Tuesday, 1st April at 9-45 p.m. Invitation cards issued for the Reception on Tuesday, 28th January 1919, which was cancelled owing to Court mourning, will good for the 1st of April.

HORRORS OF STRIKE.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN THE GREATEST VICTIMS.

An army of invasion could scarcely have created greater miseries than London has been enduring the mail week, says the "Daily Express." It is not the well-to-do who are suffering most. Their plans may be disarranged and their businesses disorganised, but they still enjoy a measure of comfort. They are in a position to grin and bear it. This is a strike against the workers, little people in little houses whose day's toil represents daily bread. The brunt of this battle against the country's well-being falls on the most helpless. The women and children are its special victims. The worst months of the war saw no such pitiable sights as those witnessed in Greater London during the past few days. They might have touched the heart of a Hun, but they have had no effect whatever on the conscience of the strike leader. Though the slush and the mud, under leaden skies, with the chills of mid-winter penetrating to the very bone, the victims of the railway strike have doggedly made their way from London's remotest outskirts to their factories and workshops. From earliest morning they have taken part in those great processions which give London the appearance of a city under the pitiless rule of alien conquerors. All through the day the thought of these weary and bedraggled toilers has been how to return to their homes. The omnibus companies have done their best, but all the omnibuses in France, all the motor-lorries in London, would not suffice for the great task of transporting millions of wearied men and women. It is the women who are suffering most. The mother who in the early morning has been compelled to trudge through the snow to earn a day's subsistence finds her children crying with hunger when she arrives home after another weary tramp, herself girl of 17 charged with a street offence to the notice of the "Daily Express" was that of a woman who received an urgent summons by telegram to the beside of a dying son in Hampshire. She hastened to Waterloo only to find that no trains were running, and left the station in blank despair. Hearts are breaking, trains are waiting in sidings, and the would be rulers of England, lords of life and death, continue their war against the people.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 28.

Thunder showers occurred locally in south of the Central Provinces, Chanda reporting three quarters of an inch. Slight disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Few falls in Baluchistan and Deccan.

S. S. ORMONE.

The Controller of Passages intimates that s. s. "Ormone" will sail on the evening of the 8th of April after the arrival of the Jubbulpore mail.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda has accorded his sanction to the election of Mr. Dinshaw R. F. Daboo, of Navsari, to the Baroda Legislative Council, from the Vyara sub-division of the Navsari District.

Tele. add. "THOUGHTS." Phone 2628.

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Crawford Market, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.836 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.5 "
Dew Point	71.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.783 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 "
Minimum do.	76.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,N,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind	223 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week:- Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
		Mar. h: m:	ft. in.	Mar.	h: m:	ft. in.
Fri.	28	m 8 23	24 8	28	m 2 45	19 8
Sat.	29	m 9 12a	26 5		m 3 36a	18 0
		m 9 54	26 0	29	m 3 23	18 4
Sun.	30	m 10 52a	27 5		m 4 26a	17 5
		m 10 13	27 5	30	m 4 4	16 10
		10 30a	28 4		4 11a	16 6
Mon.	31	m 10 58	28 8	31	m 4 41	15 5
	Apl.	11 9a	29 0	Apl.	4 54a	16 0
Tues.	1	m 11 42	29 7	1	m 5 19	14 4
		11 44a	29 4		5 36a	15 10
Wed.	2	m 0 36a	30 0	2	m 5 58	13 7
					6 1a	16 1
Thur.	3	m 0 30	29 3	3	m 6 33	13 5
		1 11a	29 11		7 4a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	28 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 37m.	Sunset 6h. 52m.
"	29 (Saturday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 52m.
"	30 (Sunday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 52m.
"	31 (Monday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 52m.
April	1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.
"	2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 53m.
"	3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	—	1d. 2h.	34-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	—	7d. 6h.	8 3m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	15d. 1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	—	23d. 4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	—	30d. 11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the southern districts; night temperature is moderately below the average in the north Punjab and slightly so in the east.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly below normal; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in lower Sind and west Rajputana, and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at Karachi and Mount Abu. Day temperature is below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is largely below normal in the north of Gujarat and of Kathiawar. Night temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a thunderstorm with hail and 0.73 inch. of rain and Nagpur 0.19 inch. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is below the average in the eastern half of the reporting area; night temperature is lower than usual at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is slightly above the average.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms or thunderstorms accompanied by rain are reported from the south of the Central Provinces. Weather is slightly unsettled off the Konkan.

A few thunderstorms appear probable in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th March 1919.

Duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred at several stations but no rain of importance is reported. Westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic plain and humidity is very low in north-east India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th March, 1919, was 30.030 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 28th.

S S Nizam—Salmon—Rangoon, March 19.
S S Shinzui Maru—Mishiyama—Moji, Feb. 19.
S S Quiloa—Lane—Rangoon, Mar. 17.
S S Somali—Warner—Sydney—Feb. 26.
S S Malta—Collyer—Wellington, Feb. 8.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Malta for London.
Steamer Nagoya for London.
Steamer Ormande for London.
Steamer Shinzui Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Singu for Rangoon.
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok, etc.

S S Nizam:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Nizam, 3,334 tons, Captain R. H. Salmon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 10th instant.

S S Shinzui Maru:—N Y K steamer Shinzui Maru, 2,983 tons, Captain S Mishiyama, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moji, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Quiloa, 4,942 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 17th instant.

S S Somali:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Somali, 4,193 tons, Captain S. C. Warner, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S S Malta:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Malta, 3,888 tons, Captain A. Collyer, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Wellington, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 8th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 28th March, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	City of Sparta ..	3498	Liverpool	30-3-19	K Nixon & Co
B	Burma Maru ..	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	..O S Kaisha
C & E	Bashu Maru ..	1922	Marseilles	3-4-19	..O S Kaisha
D & E	Clan Macintosh	3013	Malabar	29-3-19	..J Finlay & Co
L	Nalvung ..	2893	N F	N F	..B & P S N Co
N	Roolo ..	2321	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia ..	298	Busra	N F	1-3-19 Sheriff Hassum owner
Q	Bashayam	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati ..	513	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Oporto ..	460	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Mahatadi ..	549	N F	N F	..K N Co
	Kaveri ..	553	Marmagoa	29-3-19	..K N Co
	Saraswati ..	443	N F	N F	..R I M
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Olympia..	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	..W & A Graham & Co
4	Capri ..	2952	Genoa	7-4 19	..M Italiana
5	Heis in Maru ..	2276	Kobe	4-4 19	..N Y Kaisha
6	Akbar ..	2957	Aden	1-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
7	Somali..	4193	N F	N F	..M M & Co
8	City of Florence..	3490	Hull	N F	..K Nixon & Co
9	Malta ..	3888	London	5-4-19	..M M & Co
12	Taroba ..	3657	Durban	31-3-19	..M M & Co
15	Chakla..	1727	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
16	Shushtar.	1718	Busra	N F	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Varela ..	1912	Busra	28-3-19	..M M & Co
2	Elephanta	2093	Busra	29-3-19	..M M & Co
3	Ormonde	9021	London	5-4-19	..R I M
4	Palamcotta ..	9201	Busra	29-3-19	..M M & Co
5	Karadenis	3359	Suez & Aden	29-3-19	..R I M
6	Coconada	2162	N F	29 3 19	..M M & Co
7	Nagova.	4250	London	19-4-19	..M M & Co
8	Ruahine.	6923	London	29 3-19	..M M & Co
9	Min ..	1991	Aden	29-3-19	..R I M
10	Bandra..	1677	Busra	30-3 19	..M M & Co
11	Sangola..	2343	Calcutta	29-3-19	..M M & Co
13	Loyalty ..	3433	Marseilles	2-4-19	M Gocuidas & Co
13	Tofilla ..	3187	Busra	31-3-19	..M M & Co
14	Shuja ..	3112	Busra	31-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
15	Warshell.	1234	Busra	29-3 19	..D R I M
18	Teesta..	3428	Dondon	9-4-19	..M M & Co
Off-side					
13	Thessalia .	2341	Busra	30-3-19	..R I M
15	Ramora..	1878	Busra	30-3 19	..M M & Co
16	Hongmoh.	2585	Suez via Aden	6-4-19	..R I M
17	Syria ..	4216	Suez	29-3-19	..M M & Co

EXPORTS.

March 28.

S S City of Sparta for Liverpool:—27 bales Wool, Bombay Company; 199 bales wool, Dolatram Koondanmall; 230 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co..

S S Olympia, for Liverpool:—340 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Teesta for London:—1561 cwts. pepper, 150 cwts. ginger, Ebrahim T. Adia and Sons; 225 cwts. gum Arabic, Ratilal Ambalal and Co.; 150 cwts., khimis, 40 cwts cardamams, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 408 casks goat skins, M. Abdul Hakim; 20 bales hemp. Amichand Madhavji and Co.

S S Loyalty for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. lentils, Maurice Ricos ses Fils; 310 bales cotton fly, 200 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 653 cwts. Colombo roots. Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Ormonde, for Middlesborough:—2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Clan Macintosh for Antwerp:—2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa:—200 cwts. pepper, D. G. Gorio and Co.; 18 tons castor oil, Vyas Rice and Oil Mills; 800 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Capri for Naples:—30 tons linseed oil. Acting Italian Consul; 225 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 375 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Philadelphia:—114 bales goat skins, Deccan Trading Co. of Bombay.

S S Heishin Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 750 bales cotton, Mitani Bussan Kaisha.

S S Heishin Maru for Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Mitani Bussan Kaisha.

S S Heishin Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Heishin Maru, for Yokohama:—225 bales cotton. N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Heishin Maru for Moji:—400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Heishin Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Shinzui Maru for Hongkong:—2 000 onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 28.

S S Olympia from Liverpool, Agents W. & A. Graham and Co.:—4 cases iron padlocks; 2 cases cotton mosquito-netting; 40 bags iron washers; 15 drums solid zinc chloride; 3 cases mosquito-netting; 4 casks earthenware; 11 cases blankets and cottons; 439 bales, 169 cases cottons; 7 cases blanco; 6 bales woollen stuff; 16 cases bolts; 10 bales grey yarn; 10 bales bleached cotton dhotees; 74 casks tiles; 15 bales yarn; 8 bales cotton goods; 7 cases cotton yarn; 5 bales worsted yarn; 11 cases glassware jar; 230 bundles Y. M. sheets; 3 cases shoes; 6 bales woollen and cotton goods; 3 bales bleached cottons; 8 casks Theonal black, 50 kegs, 14 casks dry colour; 146 cases lead plates; 18 bales cotton flints; 5 bales woollens, 4 bales mixed worsted piece goods; 4,705 bundles steel hoops; 8 cases artificial silk yarn; 400 bags Codd's bottles.

S S Chakla from Busrah, Agents M. M. & Co.:—36 bundles wool; 1 tin pearl; 124 bags galls; 46 cases intentines; 1,500 bags juvari; 576 large baskets, 719 small baskets, 502 bags dates; 179 bags gum; 30 bags tobacco; 5 bundles attasee: 6 bags 10 bags kernels; 14 cases gum tragakanth; 2 bundles carpets; 9 bundles rosebuds; 21 bags almonds; 17 bags figs; 3 bags raisin; 57 bags zira; 141 bags pistas; 55 large bags sardines.

S S Copri from Genoa, Agents Italian Mail Steamship Company:—750 cases vermouth; 70 cases wine; 118 cases saffron; 2 cases printings 3 cases E. lamp; 16 cases 5 bales piece goods; 9 cases cotton goods; 9 cases colour; 3 cases silk and haberdashary; 12 cases haberdashary; 9 bales mixed piece goods; 34 cases pharmatical products; 2 cases perfumed spirit; 108 bags dry roots; 201 casks sulphate of lead; 401 bundles dry fish; 1,900 bags almonds; 100 barrels sulphor; 127,000 bags sugar; 58 bundles hides and skins; 2 cases verse; 4 cases senna; 100 bags starch; 69 bundles old brass; 15 bundles old zinc, 11 bundles old copper; 10 bundles old lead; 161 bags gum arabic; 47 bales goat skins; 53 bales sheep skins; 27 cases cigarettes; 4 cases cigarettes; paper; 21 bags gum myrrh; 3 bundles fish fan; 1 box pearl; 16 bales white langies.

CIVIL SUB-ASST. SURGEONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have often read complaints to the effect that Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons did not volunteer for the General Service during the present war, even though they were offered very good terms from the Government, and that the Medical Reorganisation Committee is hence considering the question of amalgamation of the Subordinate Civil and Military Services and of obtaining security deposits from the candidates for Subordinate Services, on account of the difficulties experienced by the authorities in securing hands for Military Service. But have the authorities ever thought of the reasons for it? Many explanations have often appeared for it from various corners as regards the terms offered by the Government for General Service. While they were not bad in some respects they were quite lacking and unsatisfactory in others for instance family, wound and injury pensions, separation allowance, children allowance, outfit allowance, gratuity, etc. The main grievance which pinched many of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons was their rank in the army. About 500 Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been deputed for Temporary Military Duty in India from various provinces and from one corner to the other to take up the places of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are serving in the field and their work in Base Hospitals like Bombay, Karachi and Frontier War Hospitals is in no way less responsible than of those serving in the field. With all this they were for a long time getting only their civil grade pay. They are given Temporary rank of warrant officer not for any benefit of theirs but to punish them under the Army Act for even a slightest fault of theirs. Recently one Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon in an hospital at Karachi, in an a tempt to carry out the orders of his immediate superior officer with promptness for the interest of the State was abused and insulted by a S. & T. Sergeant of the same hospital. On the contrary he was tried by a Summary General Court Martial which is only meant for active service offences and was suspended from pay and allowances for a period of 28 days for an alleged charge of behaving in a manner unbecoming the position and character of a warrant officer."

Little regard was had to the facts

Is such sort of treatment not enough to discourage those who witnessed this, from volunteering? Had the Sub-Assistant Surgeons not experienced the apathetic treatment of the same sort at various places, surely many would have come forward. Their status in the army is the chief thing which they want. They cannot maintain discipline unless they have got some real respect and value in the eyes of the officials.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO FEELS."

Karachi, March 22.

GRIEVANCES OF CLERKS' CHIEF AUDITOR'S OFFICE, DADAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The hue and cry of every one at this period is about war allowance and the more so it is a case deserving due consideration of men drawing small salaries. More than month has elapsed since petitions were submitted to the Military Accountant-General, Delhi, through the Chief Auditor but nothing has been heard on the subject. In all there are over 700 men serving in this office majority of whom are drawing Rs. 30/- per mensem which can hardly make the two ends meet. Among other items a war allowance of 50 per cent. was asked which I think is reasonable as is being paid by the Port Trust and Municipality and other public offices. I hear that the temporary and permanent clerks of Field-Controller's Office have been granted war allowance and I do not see any reason why the staff of the Chief Auditors Office should not be granted a similar allowance since this office is also under the control of the Military Accountant-General, Delhi.

Moreover, the cost of the necessaries of life are higher in Bombay than Poona.

In conclusion, I hope the Chief Auditor will try his utmost to get the war allowance sanctioned as early as possible for which boon the clerical staff will always be grateful to him.—Yours, etc.,

GREGORY.

Dadar, March 23.

BENGAL PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

PASSED BY BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, at Government House, his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay presiding. The chief feature of to-day's meeting was the final passing of the Bengal Primary Education Bill. The Bill, which was first introduced in the Council in December 1917, by Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, a non-official member, had been engaging attention of the Council for many months. It may be remembered that at the meeting of the Council, on 19th February last, the member in charge of the Bill moved that the Bill be passed when the Hon. Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar offered a motion, and moved that the Bill be not passed at that sitting. The Governor accepted Mr. Mazumdar's motion, and fixed to-day for the final consideration of the Bill. The time thus gained was taken advantage of by some non-official members, to propose further amendments to the Bill. When the Bill was taken up this morning, there were twenty-seven amendments on the agenda-paper, of which six were accepted, the rest being either lost or withdrawn. The Bill, as amended, was then put to vote and declared passed.

The Hon. Mr. P. S. Mitter moved a resolution that investigation be made in order to ascertain the possibilities of increasing the income of the Bengal Government by the development of natural resources of the Province. Government accepted the resolutions.

Government also accepted a resolution, moved by the same member, that steps be taken to further technical education in Calcutta and elsewhere, in Bengal, on the lines indicated in the Industrial Commission's report.

The Council stands adjourned till April 3rd.

COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LTD

To Fortieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. J. A. Kay presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report for the year ended 31st December 1918, said:—

The working during the period under Report has resulted as follows:—

Land and Property Nett Revenue, Rs. 1,91,800-3-10; Mills Profit, Rs. 6,76,031-14-6; total Rs. 8,67,832-2-4. Deduct—Amount of Agents and Managers' Commission, Rs. 75,275-3-1; Balance Rs. 7,92,556-15-3. Add—Balance of Profit from last year, Rs. 5,047-6-9. Grand total, Rs. 7,97,604-6-0.

Out of this Balance the Directors have written off the following:—

Depreciation on Building and Machinery, Rs. 1,00,000 0-0; Estimated Income and Excess Profit Tax for 1919-20, Rs. 2,11,000-0-0; Rs. 3,11,000-0-0; Leaving disposable Balance of Profit, Rs. 4,86,604-6-0. Out of this Balance the Directors have paid an Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share, absorbing Rs. 3,20,000; and beg to declare with the sanction of the Shareholders a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, absorbing, Rs. 1,60,000-0-0, Rs. 4,80,000-0-0; Leaving a Balance of Rs. 6,604-6-0, which the Directors recommend to carry forward to the next account. It is estimated the Excess Profit Tax, introduced by Government towards the end of the year, will cost the Company Rs. 1,65,000, and provision has been made for this out of the year's profits.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Turning now to our Accounts you will see that we have somewhat altered our Trading and Profit and Loss Account in so much as the Old Mill and J. W. Mill which were shown previously under separate headings are now shown together. We have altered this as we found it very difficult to correctly allocate charges seeing that the two are so interlocked and I think you will agree this system makes our Trading Account more easily read in addition to facilitating bookkeeping. In trading gentlemen the chief item is our manufacturing costs which show a considerable increase over the previous year, being some Rs. 3 lakhs higher than the last 12 months. Nett Revenue from land is slightly lower than last year, owing to our not having been able to charge any increased rent whilst our maintenance charges are higher owing to the increased cost of materials. The Balance Sheet, I think, shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. Assests have been depreciated as usual whilst Stores and Stock in trade have been taken at the market value on the 31st December. Reserve Funds stand at the same figure as last year. The nett result therefore gentlemen of the years workings after providing for Income Tax and Excess Profit Tax is Rs. 4,86,684-6-0, out of which Rs. 3,20,000, has already been paid away in ad-interim Dividend and with your approval we propose to pay a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share which will absorb Rs. 1,60,000, and carry the small balance of Rs. 6,604 forward to next account.

The directors' report together with the recommendations made in it, and the statement of accounts were adopted.

The appointment of Mr. Joseph A. Kay as a director in place of Mr. John Knowles, who retired from the Board, was confirmed.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas were re-elected directors.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND AND LORD SINHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the conflicting reports which have appeared in the Press in respect of the Indian meeting held in London at the Lincolnshire Rooms, Tothill Street, on Monday the 24th of February last, we think it desirable to place the real facts before the public.

On the announcement of Lord Sinha's appointment as Under Secretary of State for India, a few of his friends and admirers hold a private meeting to concert measures to offer their congratulations to Lord Sinha. The conveners of this small preliminary meeting had not invited Sir M. M. Bhownuggree to it, because—when last year a lunch was being organized for his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha, as he then was, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree declined to join as he openly declared that Sir S. P. Sinha did not deserve it. However, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree attended the above meeting at the request of some friends and the question of a public meeting was then discussed, but the sense of the meeting was against it. An entertainment by Lord Sinha's friends and admirers was then decided upon. This seems to have given some umbrage to Sir M. M. Bhownaggree who later, basis his authority on a requesition signed by some persons whose names have not been disclosed convered the public meeting in question on Monday the 24th of February.

At that meeting an overwhelming majority objected to Sir M. M. Bhoudnaggree taking the chair, and they further censured his action in calling a public meeting "of all people of India resident in the United Kingdom," without consulting responsible and notable Indians and other important elements of Indian society in this country. The requisition published by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree included among other suggestions the following idea that Indians "should confer in public meeting about the events (of Lord Sinha's recent appointment and peerage) and consider matters relating thereto."

Now, Sir, may we ask if any sane public man in England would call a public meeting, calling upon all citizens of various shades of opinion to confer about any statesman, however well-known, without the danger of making confusion worse confounded and of unnecessarily exposing an estimable gentleman to a torrent of conflicting political opinions which, in modern times, are absolutely unavoidable?

At the meeting of the 24th ultimo, Mr. Mehta was elected the Chairman and he naturally opened the proceedings by explaining the above incongruities; Mr. Saklatvala followed these remarks with a lucid speech pointing out that the movement of honouring Lord Sinha and expressing Indian gratification was already in safe and responsible hands. The audience with loud and repeated cheering endorsed this movement as a legitimate and proper one. They deprecated the procedure of an irregularly invited meeting which, in its nature, could not but be an opposition show. As a result of this with only 10 dissentient votes the meeting resolved "to condemn the procedure adopted in convening this meeting." There never was a desire on the part of the audience to express any opinion in other matters included in Sir M. M. Bhownaggree's objectionable circular, and by a second resolution the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. An attempt has now been made to make out that this meeting was "composed of extremists" though no political opirion of any kind was discussed. On the other hand, amongst the persons present and fully approving of the course taken by the meeting were the best known friends and admirers of Lord Sinha. They would have been only too ready to support any genuine movement to honour him. The reputation and standing of these gentlemen as most loyal citizens of the Empire is beyond question

We wish, therefore, to contradict in the most emphatic manner possible the impression given that the meeting expressed sentiments of disloyalty.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. MEHTA,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

London. Feb. 26.

THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article in your to-day's issue on "Co-operative Department" I think Government are justified in designating the post intended to be created as "Joint Registrar." Because it will be observed that the duties of the present Registrar will be distinct from those of the one under contemplation. The new post will carry with it the work of Co-operative housing, a scheme which is very prominent every where, and more so in Bombay, and on which his Excellency Sir George Lloyd and the Corporators have set their hearts to carry it to success. Again it must be remembered that the scheme is not a light one. The duties of the Registrar of Credit Societies will be considerably lighter than those of the "Joint Registrar" who will presumably be entrusted with co-operative housing. The fear however expressed in your columns of the possibility of the post going to a member of the heaven-born I.C.S. is one which I and the whole public will share with the writer of the article. But I think Government—Mr. Ewbank so far as the Co-operative Department is concerned—will not commit a more gross blunder if they fail to overlook the claims of Rao Bahadur Talmakki, who by his diligence, perseverance, patience and against vehement opposition to his scheme in its initial stage has the pride of being the pioneer of the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society. Rao Bahadur Talmakki has studied the question of housing in such a thorough manner that he deserves to be called an "Expert." There is one more reason why Mr. Ewbank should not set aside Rao Bahadur and it is that the former has, like everybody recognised the latter as an "Expert" in that line. It is true Rao Bahadur has something of autocracy in him but I submit that this is one more qualification for his eligibility for the post.

The writer of the article in your paper advocates the appointment of Assistant Registrar in place of the Joint Registrar and here again I venture an opinion that if Rao Bahadur is to be given the charge of co-operative housing the designation of "Assistant Registrar" will be quite degrading to Rao Bahadur with all the varied experience he has gained in that line.

Let us therefore hope that Government will bestir themselves and appoint a right man for the right place.—Yours, etc.,

"VERITAS."

LORD CHELMSFORD IN HYDERABAD.

TRIBUTE TO WORK OF THE NIZAM

(Associated Press)

HYDERABAD, March 27.

In the course of his speech at the State banquet at Hyderabad, after eulogising the services of his Exalted Highness the Nizam, during the war time H. E. the Viceroy said:—

I have long desired to pay a visit to your Exalted Highness, in your own capital, in order that our acquaintance which was formed in Delhi last year might ripen into personal intimacy and that the relations which so happily subsisted between the Hyderabad State and the Imperial Government might thus find their counterpart in our mutual friendship and esteem. My war preoccupations, as your Exalted Highness is aware, have prevented me from fulfilling this ambition hitherto but with the coming of victory I have taken the first opportunity of accepting your cordial invitation in order that I may assure your Exalted Highness of my friendship and support. As regards the affairs of Hyderabad, Lord Hardinge when he visited the State in 1913 spoke of the immense and rapid advance which had been made in every direction. There was then good reason to anticipate a period of uninterrupted prosperity and development, but the war has necessarily curtailed the activities of the State Departments and has compelled the postponement of various important projects. Much has nevertheless been done to improve and beautify this great city during the past few years, and I have read with interest of the completion of the Usman Sugar dam and of the new High Court both of which I look forward to seeing to-morrow. I have read also of the other undertakings now in progress which have for their object improvement, material and moral, in the conditions of life, of your Exalted Highness' subjects. The personal interest which your Exalted Highness has from the first taken in the administration of the State is a matter of common knowledge and you have been well served by able and loyal lieutenants. I learn that two of the principal officials are about to retire after long and faithful service to the State, namely Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung who has spent 54 years in devoted service to the Nizam of Hyderabad and Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, whose able management of the finances since he succeeded Sir George Casson Walker in 1911 has done so much to place the prosperity of the State on a stable foundation.

Proceeding he said: "It only remains for me to thank your Exalted Highness for the kind manner in which you have proposed the toast of my health and for your courtesy in coupling with it the name of Lady Chelmsford".

KING GEORGE V ANTI TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Annual Meeting of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League will be held at the office of the League in Princess Street (Sanitary Building) on Wednesday, the 2nd April at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) to adopt the Annual Report of the working of the League for the year 1918 as also the audited statement for same and to elect the Executive Committee and the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers for the year 1919. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, will preside.

COMMERCIAL.

PIECE-GOODS.

(Continued from page 5.)

prices has the effect of checking the demand, as buyers will not be able to follow the rapid advance.

The news of the Manchester Market have not been received owing to the extreme delay in the transmission of telegrams. The great need of work, but merchants are not tendency is no doubt easier, as makers are in inclined to book fresh business at the moment owing to the uncertainty of the future outlook. Some telegrams have been sent to Manchester asking for quotations of various standard cloths only with a view to test prices.

The cloth markets will be closed on Monday next on account of the *Amwas* holiday.

GREYS.

There has been a better enquiry for Manchester Grey shirtings, especially the Red End qualities, but business has not resulted as sellers have been firm and are holding out for higher rates. Some merchants are of the opinion that local rates will go up in the near future owing to the scarcity of stocks, although the reaction may not last long. Fresh supplies are not expected to arrive here in the near future. Grey drills and mulls have remained steady, but Jaconets have shewn a fair improvement.

Local mill cloths have remained quiet with very little doing. The prices ruling at present are Rs. 1-7 to Rs. 1-9 per lb. Mills are willing to sell at Rs. 1-8 without finding buyers.

In Japanese cloths the position has not been satisfactory and sales by public auction are still going on every day, which has had a depressing effect on the market. Importing Firms are quoting higher prices for replacements, but buyers do not care to offer even at lower rates.

WHITES.

A better feeling has prevailed in White Nainsooks and mulls 26 to 27 inches Nainsooks have shewn some improvement and a set back is not likely to result in this style, as the demand all round has been satisfactory and stocks are moderate. The goods against high priced purchases have arrived and further shipments are not expected in the near future. 40 inches Nainsooks worth Rs. 6-4-0 per piece are also selling well. As the hot season has commenced gold end white mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards have been the chief attraction for the Indian markets and values have jumped up by eight annas per piece. 46 inches by 20 yards low quality mulls in imitation to *"Thela"* have also been in request at Rs. 6-8-0 per piece and sales have been effected at this rate. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have been in demand for the Ports on the Arabian coast, and values have appreciated.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Part No. 2000	38	37½/8	16	0	0
" 100000	45	37½/9			
Fleming's No. 1905	43	38			
Bates' No. 12898	41	37½/8			
Dewhurst's Empress" No 8	39	38½	20	0	0
" B.B.B."	38	38½	21	0	0
Grey Jaconets.—					
Ralli's No 18	45	22	9	7	0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	52	40	27	0	0
Ralli's Mughal, No.425	36	36	16	0	0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1506	38	46	26	0	0
M. B. T. C. 40000	36	46	34	0	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9096	37	18	4	5	0
" No. 1050	37	18	3	15	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	37	22	7	7	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8868.	39	18	4	15	0
" 50000	34	18	8	0	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38	22			
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520	52	18	4	2	0
White mulls—					
Ralli's No. 6	41	18			
" " 60	46	18			
" " 602	51	18	12	0	0
" " 64000	56	18	14	0	0
" " 88	58	36	9	0	0
" 318	36	36	8	0	0
Ritchie's No. 975	50	18			
" " 615	56	18	8	8	0
" " 66999	49	18	7	0	0
" 1940	52	18	4	0	0
Greaves' No. 6068	37	18	3	0	0
Graham's No. 850	36	18	8	8	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
No. 88006	44	36	16	0	0
No. 106			18	0	0
No. 3			18	0	0
No 2005			18	0	0
No. [illegible]					
Nos. 2800/2850					
No 7200			17	8	0
No. 8806			22	0	0
No 4106			20	0	0
No. 6100			21	0	0
No 8000		36	36		
No. 666			15	8	0
No 181		33	36		
No 101		36	36		
GREY SHEETINGS—					
9 Dragons		36	36	15	0
"G" Quality		36	36	14	12
"Boodle Dar"		36	36		
GREY DRILLS—					
Monsoon		29	40	21	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

March 25.

Yesterday, sales were 13,500 Piculs of Muscovados at 15½ Guilders. 82,350 Piculs Superior at 17, Guilders out of the crop of 1919, of which total now sold is 12,296,781 Piculs.

The danger of decreasing sugar area is still menacing, because the negotiations with regard to the export of 120,000 tons Rangoon rice to India are taking an unfavourable course.

A definite decision is expected about the middle of May.

Bombay, March 28.

We have good improvement to report in our market which ruled firm throughout the week with good demand and firm advices from all quarters and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by 4 to 6 annas per cwt. all round. The s. s. Nurani arrived last week from Java with 13,000 bags of sugar. The demand for ready sugar is good and a fair quantity of White Java and Mauritius Crystals have been bought locally for shipment to Europe by two of the Importing Firms. Calcutta and Karachi markets have advanced by eight annas. Java market is strong without any business for India.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O., Rs. 22-4-0 equal to 30s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 40,000 bags.

Brown, Rs. 20-4-0 equal to 26s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 1,500 bags.

Soft, Rs. 23-0-0 equal to 31s. F.B.H., Stocks 14,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals, Rs. 21—8-0 to Rs. 22-4-0, Stocks 260,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups, Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 21-0-0, Stocks 4,000 bags.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 27.

The rice market was again dull but firm, big mills not selling, small mills offered their meedon at Rs. 340, buyers would not go beyond Rs. 337/8. Meedon was Rs. 337/8 sellers, Rs. 330 buyers. A small lot of small mills ngasen quality was sold at Rs. 340 immediate delivery. Speculative transactions, fifteen thousand bags, March Rs. 324-325, twenty-five thousand April Rs. 326-327, twenty thousand May Rs. 322-332-8-0. Paddy is arriving in small quantity and most of it is contract, but prices are very fixed, Rs. 130 and Rs. 135. The boat inactivity is ascribed to optimists not having yet assimilated Mr. Gubbay's decision that control and the present prices would continue. The Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner notifies maximum prices of mill Sugandhi rice at Rs. 410, godown Rangoon, in place of the former Rs. 410 F.O.B. Rangoon, which is equivalent to a loan advance of nearly Rs. 30, the shipping charges, gunnies, twine, river dues, insurance, etc., being from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent.	April 5	1917
France	5	per cent.	Aug. 29	1914
Germany	5	per cent.	Dec. 23	1714
Russia	6	per cent.	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent.	Nov. 11	1917
Other Lands	4½	per cent.	July 1	1915
Belgium	5	per cent.	Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent.	April 10	1915
Sweden	6½	per cent.	Jan. 31	1918
Spain	4½	per cent.	Oct. 28	1914
India { Bombay	6	per cent.	Mar. 27	1919
India { Bengal (Calcutta)	7	per cent.	Jan. 16	1919
India { Madras	8	per cent.	Jan. 31	1919

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue, is £80,655,040, an increase of £84,245, as compared with last week's return.

The Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States of America for January last, states that "a large absolute supply of gold does not appear to be necessary to the successful maintenance of the gold standard if a country occupies the position of a banking creditor holding a larger volume of foreign bills (on balance) and has an efficient banking system." This pronouncement endorses the policy practised in this country for many generations.

The official returns of the U. S. A. show that gold to the value of 46,000,000 dols., was imported in 1918, from Ottawa, and only 1,286 dols. direct from England. The imports from Mexico were 5,000,000 dols., as against exports of 26,000,000 dols., making a net export to that country of 21,000,000 dols. (doubtless in payment for silver). The net gross import into the U. S. A. for 1918, was 20,972,930 dols., as compared with a net influx of 180,570,490 dols. in 1917, and 530,197,307 dols., in 1916.

SILVER.

The market is unchanged as to tone, but a further fall of 1/8d. has taken place in order to adjust the parity to the American quotation, now that freight charges, etc., have been reduced. Trade demand is still fairly active.

The Shanghai exchange quotation remains at 48 7/9d., the tael.

During 1918, the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint produced shillings in blanks to the number of 4,435,000 and shipped them to the Royal Mint here in London.

The Director of the United States Mint has commented upon the existence of an unprecedentedly large demand for coins, and reported the mintage in 1918 of 122,215,898 silver pieces valued at 25,473,029 dols.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation 14,974, Jan. 31; 15,055, Feb. 7; 15,068, Feb. 15.

Silver coin and bullion in India, 1,995, Jan. 31; 1,078, Feb. 7; 2,426, Feb. 15.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, 1,217, Jan. 31; 1,417, Feb. 7; 898, Feb. 15.

Gold coin and bullion in India, 1,892, Jan. 31; 1,890, Feb. 7; 1,814, Feb. 15.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, 12, Jan. 31; 12, Feb. 7; 12, Feb. 15.

Securities (Indian Government), 1,608, Jan. 31; 1,608, Feb. 7; 1,608, Feb. 15.

Securities (British Government), 8,250, Jan. 31; 8,250, Feb. 7; 8,250, Feb. 15.

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th instant, consisted of about 28,550,000 ounces in sycee and 13,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 27,800,000 ounces in sycee and 13,100,000 dollars on the 8th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.—Feb. 14, 47 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 14, 47 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 15, 47 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 17, 47 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 18, 47 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 19, 47 7/8d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Feb. 20, 47 3/4d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average, 47.854d. cash.

Bank rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Forty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Office, Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. J. A. Kay presiding.

The directors' report for the year ended 31st December, 1918, showed:—

Gross Profit, Rs. 11,10,095-11-9; Balance brought forward from previous year, Rs. 28,816-5-4, Rs. 11,30,912-1-1. Deduct, Secretaries and Agents' Commission, Rs. 1,33,005-11-6; leaving a balance of Rs. 9,97,906-5-7.

Out of this balance the Directors have written off the following:—

Depreciation on Machinery, Rs. 1,15,000; Depreciation on Buildings, Rs. 23,000; Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty estimated for 1919-20, Rs. 4,00,000, Rs. 5,38,000. Leaving a net balance of Rs. 4,59,906-5-7; from which, deducting ad interim dividend on 5½ per cent.; Preference Shares, Rs. 22,000-0-0; and on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 3,00,000-0-0, Rs. 3,22,000-0-0, there remains available for disposal, Rs. 1,37,906-5-7, which your Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

Payment of Dividend on 5½ per cent. Preference Shares for the half year ended 31st December 1918, Rs. 22,000-0-0; Payment of Dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 10 per share for the half year ended 31st December 1918, Rs. 75,000-0-0; Transfer to Reserve Fund, Rs. 40,000-0-0; Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 906-5-7, total Rs. 1,37,906-5-7.

It is estimated that the Company will have to pay Rs. 4 lakhs as Excess Profit and Income Tax, and provision has been made for this out of the year's profit.

The report, together with the recommendations made in it and the statement of accounts were adopted.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha were re-elected directors.

NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. J. A. Kay, presiding.

The directors in the course of their report for the year ended 31st December, 1918, said:

Gross Profit including Rs. 11,207-10-9 the balance brought forward from last year of Rs. 4,08,911-12-5; Deduct—Amount of Agents' Commission, Rs. 39,680-6-7; Leaving a nett Balance of Rs. 3,68,331-5-10. Out of this Balance the Directors have written off the following:—

Income Tax estimated for 1919-20, Rs. 12,300-0-0; Excess Profits Tax estimated for 1919-20, Rs. 1,03,500-0-0; Depreciation on Building, Rs. 11,706-8-4; Depreciation on Machinery, Rs. 51,039-14-1, Rs. 1,78,546-6-5. Leaving a nett Balance of Rs. 1,89,784-15-5. Out of this Balance the Directors have paid an ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 120 per share absorbing, Rs. 1,44,000; and beg to declare with the sanction of the Shareholders a further Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share absorbing, Rs. 36,000, Rs. 1,80,000-0-0. Leaving a Balance of Rs. 9,784-15-5. Which the Directors have carried forward to the next account. It is estimated that the Excess Profits Tax introduced by Government towards the end of the year will cost the Company Rs. 1,03,500 and provision has been made for this out of the year's profits.

The report together with the recommendations in it, and the statement of accounts were adopted.

Mr. R. Paterson Brown and Mr. John Knowles were re-elected directors.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 28th

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Cash Certificates	„ 3,882 12	„ 9 02,537-4
Total ..	3,882-12	„ 9 02,537-4

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THE bath is over with its splashing and its fun, And bedtime's coming with its blessing and its kiss. But, in between these two most precious beings have a half-hour all their own; a little time to revel in their buoyant health and spirits, for both are well, and both are very happy.

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TILAK V. CHIROL.

CONNEXION WITH ANTI-COW-KILLING MOVEMENT.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

On the resumption of the hearing, before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury, on February 19, Mr. Eustace Hills completed the extracts from the evidence taken on commission in India.

Sir Edward Carson proposed to put in evidence extracts from the "Kal", a newspaper, edited by Pranjpe, which was one of the journals mentioned in the confession of Kannere.

Sir John Simon objected, submitting that there was nothing to show that Mr. Tilak was in any way responsible for what Paranjpe had written.

Sir Edward Carson urged that Mr. Tilak had admittedly been on very friendly terms with Paranjpe, and had said in evidence that when he (Mr. Tilak) was arrested in 1908, he was in the same room with Paranjpe helping him to prepare his (Paranjpe's) defence in his own case.

His Lordship said that the point was a difficult one. He thought, however, that the matter was not strictly evidence, and must be excluded.

Sir Edward Carson then asked that the confessions of two youths who had been convicted of theft should be admitted as evidence towards a justification of the defendant's allegation that "the gymnastic societies tended to resolve themselves into bands of *dacoities*, in order to swell the coffers of Swaraj."

Sir John Simon, in objecting, said that the defendant could not justify by producing the confession of anybody who had ever stolen anything in India. Mr. Tilak had been a year and a half in prison when the crimes in question were committed.

His Lordship said that on that argument one would not be allowed to quote the opinions of eminent Judges because they happened to be dead

Sir Edward Carson.—Or imitate the patience of Job because he was dead. (Laughter).

His Lordship.—Patience is the first of judicial qualities.

Sir Edward Carson.—The first of an advocate's qualities, too, when he's against Sir John Simon, and of the jury most of all, for they are the only people who aren't paid.

His Lordship said that his difficulty was that the evidence tendered consisted of confessions which were not on oath of two persons who were convicted thieves. On that ground, if it was objected to, it must be excluded.

Sir John Simon then submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury to support the defence of justification of certain of the libels alleged—namely, Mr. Tilak's connexion with the anti-cow killing movement, the gymnastic societies and propaganda in schools, the charge of extorting funds by blackmail, and the comments on the Tai Maharaj case. On the last-named point counsel referred to Macdougall v. Knight (14 App. Cas. 194)

His Lordship said that, having regard to all the evidence available, he did not feel justified in withdrawing any part of the case from the jury.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Sir Edward Carson then addressed the jury for the defendants. He said that before he dealt with the case generally there were two matters that must be disposed of. First, there was the Tai Maharaj case, which was distinct from the other matters in that it did not involve Mr. Tilak's relations as a journalist with British officials and the British Government and the disastrous acts to which reference had been made. The first question was whether Sir Valentine Chirol had given in his book a fair account of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's judgment. It would be noted that it had never been suggested that Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had been inaccurately reported. But the defendant had made the comment on that judgment that it was damaging to Mr. Tilak's "reputation as a man of honour or even of common honesty," and the jury would have to say whether in view of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's findings that was fair comment. Sir Valentine Chirol had said that Mr. Tilak had been "indicted" on charges of forgery, perjury, and occupation. Not being a lawyer, but only a literary journalist, he did not use the word "indicted" in the technical sense. It was a fact that charges of that kind had been made against Mr. Tilak and had been investigated under an order of the Court. That was what Sir Valentine Chirol meant. In the end only the perjury charge was proceeded with, and of that Mr. Tilak was finally acquitted, as stated in the defendant's book.

His Lordship interposed to say that fair comment, to be a defence, must be fair comment on a matter of public interest. He intended to direct the jury that this was a matter of public interest.

Sir Edward Carson, continuing, said that it had been alleged by the plaintiff that in 1899, the "Times of India" had apologised for the same or similar libels. That the defendant denied. There was no similarity between the libel for which the "Times of India" apologized and the allegations now complained of. The "Times of India" had copied something from the "Globe" which it was not prepared to justify. But the defendant had never said, as the "Times of India" libel said, that Mr. Tilak was "the director if not the organizer, of a campaign of murder." What the defendant said was that Mr. Tilak's writings were calculated to produce such results as the murders of Mr. Rand and Mr. Jackson.

Going on to deal with the case as a whole counsel said that Mr. Tilak's agitation covered a period of 17 years. There were two campaigns, the first lasting from 1892 until 1897, and terminating in his first conviction of sedition, and the second lasting from 1906 until 1908, again ending in a conviction—this time with the serious sentence of six years' imprisonment—following, as in the previous campaign, a detestable murder. There was a close similarity between the two campaigns. In each Mr. Tilak took advantage of the difficulties of the Government to emphasize with all the venom and ability of which he was master his hatred of British rule, and to stir up the people against their rulers. When in 1892-93 riots broke out between Hindus and Mahomedans Mr. Tilak took advantage of them, not only to provoke further hostility between the sects, but he went so far as to charge the British Government with gross partiality towards the Mahomedans. In 1896-97, he got another chance. Famine broke out in Poona, and then plague with all its horrors and desperate remedies. Once more he launched a violent campaign against the Government and its officials. He was convicted and sentenced. On his release he got employment from Mr. Giles, of the Education Department, and remained quiet until 1905, when fresh complications arose for the Government out of the partition of Bengal. Into the merits of that policy he (counsel) would not enter. But it excited the people to a pitch of fury which we in this country found it difficult to understand in connexion with a purely administrative question. Mr. Tilak preached violence and disaffection, and when the trouble culminated in the Muzaffer-pur bomb outrage he wrote his insidious articles on the bomb and its significance Once more his campaign terminated in prosecution and imprisonment—six years for preaching sedition and political assassination, and for a Press that, as the Judge who tried the case said, was the curse of the country. What was the value of the character of such a man? There had been some discussion during the case of the value of the paisa, but there was no coin small enough to express the value of such a character as Mr. Tilak's.

Sir Edward proceeded to review the evidence in detail, and had not concluded his address when the Court rose.

Sir Edward Carson continued his address to the jury on the following day. He dealt with the murder of Mr. Rand, and quoted attacks on Mr. Rand's administration from articles in newspapers which were under the control of the plaintiff. He reminded the jury of the evidence of Lord Sandhurst and of the tribute which he paid to the manner in which Mr. Rand carried out his duties. Learned counsel referred specially to what he described as one of the most scandalous passages in the whole of these virulent articles. In that passage he said that it was suggested that although persons were not really plague-stricken, Mr. Rand, for the sake of "keeping it up," selected them as "victims," and sent them to the segregation camps. If that were true, the man would have been one of the greatest ruffians and scoundrels, and he (counsel) asked the jury to contemplate the effect which that would have upon the minds of the people. If that were true and the man was murdered one would say that the murder was not all the fault of the people. but a part of the fault of the man who acted in such a scandalous manner.

The plaintiff had said in the witness-box that the charge against Mr. Rand would be horrible if it were untrue. He said that it was true. He made the charge in that Court against the dead man that, as an official of the Government, he was prostituting his office—a scandalous libel. The plaintiff had not yet produced any evidence to support the charge. That one passage was enough to have Mr. Rand murdered. The defendants had not said that Mr. Tilak wanted Mr. Rand to be murdered. They said that the doctrines which Mr. Tilak propounded had led to the murder. The effect of the articles was to bring the people into such a state of frenzy that something should happen. It was true that there was a kind of expression of regret in the plaintiff's newspaper for what happened, but it was mixed up with other matter of a regrettable character. As to the attacks on the soldiers, there was not from beginning to end a shadow of foundation for such gross charges.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Counsel then dealt with the Swadeshi movement. He said that as part of that movement Mr. Tilak made use of the Shivaji and Ganpati celebrations. Sir John Simon had attempted to build up a case that the Shivaji celebrations were perfectly regular and of purely archaeological interest, and he relied on the fact that at some time the British Government had subscribed towards the repair of Shivaji's tomb. The British Government was often generous in such matters, and its generosity was liable to be misinterpreted. The fact was that in 1905 the Shivaji celebrations had become a great political agitation.

Counsel quoted at length from a speech delivered by Mr. Tilak on one of those occasions, in the course of which it was stated that "the object of the festival is to secure our progress," and Shivaji was commended for having "removed the obstacle that stood in the way of our progress." There the political character of the movement was made perfectly clear. The Shivaji and Ganpati festivals were turned into a regular method of opposing a more organized resistance to British rule and of obtaining that vague ideal called "independence."

Sir Edward Carson, in conclusion, referred to the case as one of great public importance. Of course, if Mr. Tilak deserved a verdict he must have it; but the jury would consider before coming to a decision that they were being asked to set him up in India as a man who had the right to continue in the course which he had hitherto followed, and they must consider also how that would affect the Government of India and its officers. Recently Mr. Tilak had made great professions of loyalty to the British Raj. That was all hypocrisy. for in the critical days of the war he had branded as thieves and robbers the brave men who had enlisted.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S ADDRESS.

Sir John Simon, summing up the case for the plaintiff, said that it must be clearly understood what it was that the jury had to decide. There were a number of things of which Sir Edward Carson had made much which were not the things to be decided. In the first place, the question was not whether the plaintiff was a person who had time and again published seditious articles—he had been convicted of that twice. The question was not whether the strong, violent, unrestrained criticism of British officers to be found in the "Kesari" was justified; a jury might often have to find in favour of a person of whose opinions they absolutely disapproved. Nor was it the question whether Mr. Tilak had the friendship of Paranjpe and others. No defence had been set up that there was a widespread conspiracy with all these people in it. No more was it the question whether Shivaji was a treacherous person or was justified in killing Afzul Khan, or whether Mr. Gokhale was right or wrong in making his apology. The question was whether Sir Valentine Chirol's book contained matter defamatory of the plaintiff, and if it did the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict and to demand it in the capital of the Empire.

In dealing with the Rand and Jackson murders Sir Edward Carson had made some strange omissions. Within a month of Mr. Rand's murder Mr. Tilak—who, according to Sir Valentine Chirol, was the real author of the murder—was prosecuted at Poona, not on any charge connected with the murder, but on a charge of sedition—a striking fact, for the authorities had every means of knowing how far Mr. Tilak's writings were to blame. And at the trial the Advocate-General and the Judge both expressly disclaimed the idea of any connexion between the articles and the murder. Secondly, in the very month in which the murder was committed Lord Sandhurst had confirmed Mr. Tilak's election to the Legislative Council. Again, when asked by Sir Edward Carson if he had, ever taken proceedings against the "Times of India," Mr. Tilak said that he had—much to the discomfiture of the defendant. He took proceedings in Bombay, and the "Times of India" came into Court, and not only apologized, but did what was very rare in libel actions—it went out of its way to give an assurance that the apology was genuine, "prompted only by our sense of what is right and just and fair to the plaintiff."

Sir John Simon went on to discuss some of the language used by Mr. Tilak in his plague articles, especially the reference to officials as carrying off victims "like the demons of old." That, he said, was quite figurative. It no more reflected on British soldiers and officials than it would reflect on his Lordship and Sir Edward Carson if he (Sir John) were to speak of himself in this case as "between the Devil and the deep sea." (Laughter.)

In the light of such facts, could it be said that the defendants had proved justification? Let them take the case of Mr. Jackson's murder. Book after book had been read of extracts denouncing Mr. Rand, but not a single denunciation of Mr. Jackson was produced. The confession of a wretched boy caught after the crime was not the best evidence of the truth of the matters concerned. He blamed the newspapers just as a lad charged with crime here might blame the cinemas or penny dreadfuls.

Sir John Simon had not concluded his speech when the Court adjourned.

(To be continued.)

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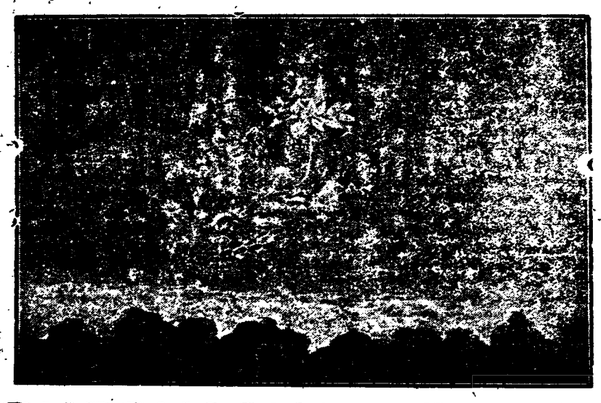

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LONDON STRIKE SCENES.

SUBURBAN TOILERS RUSH FOR TRAMS AND 'BUSES.

A million and a quarter people, who are gravely inconvenienced by the strike on the Underground Railway, scrambled to work to-day, by tube, train, cycle, lorry, or when all these failed, walked, wrote the "Westminster Gazette", on February 5th.

The novelty of this situation helped to make it tolerable yesterday, but this morning, when the "humour" of the thing was not so apparent, the workers, who are suffering through no fault of their own, did not hesitate to express their opinion of the strikers, and that in no friendly manner.

There was one element of consolation in the statement that the 'bus and tram workers would remain on duty, and that no call to strike was contemplated by the Vehicle Workers' Union.

Pedestrians in Whitehall this morning were interested to see War Office clerks arriving at the War Office in two motor-'buses of the London General type which had apparently seen service at the front. They were painted black, and were denuded of all advertisement, while the drivers and conductors were in khaki.

There were the same extraordinary scenes this morning along the 'bus routes and the tram routes, and on the L. and S. W. Electrified Railway. On the last-named the stations were thronged, and the trains were packed to suffocation, and there were few compartments that did not contain at least twenty-five people.

Hundreds waited at every 'bus and tram-stopping-place, and then it was only the young and agile that had a chance of getting on without prolonged wait.

It was impossible to reach the City at anything like the ordinary time. Journey that ordinarily take half an hour took three and four hours, and elderly people and wounded and discharged soldiers who were not able to fight their way into the jostling, pushing crowds had to stand for long periods before they had even a chance of getting into a vehicle.

VAN DRIVER'S GENEROSITY.

A London and North-Western van-driver, noticing a crowd of soldiers vainly attempting to get on a 'bus near Euston, ascertained that they were making for Waterloo on their way overseas. He at once turned his van round and drove them, and when the soldiers made a collection for him among themselves he returned their money with the suggestion that they should drink his health instead.

Two Army Service Corps motor-lorries, bound for town, were loaded up with City workers in a manner resembling armistice day. People of all classes were on board, well-dressed ladies, office girls, and workingmen, all helping one another to secure as comfortable a journey as possible.

Acton, Chiswick, Shepherd's Bush, and Hammersmith have never known such queues as assembled this morning. It was necessary to be early arrivals to stand even an outside chance of reaching the City at a reasonable hour of business. Several groups of people clubbed together and paid fancy prices for a lift in any sort of vehicle whose driver would consent to go somewhere near town.

EXPRESSES TO THE RESCUE.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in the East Ham district from five o'clock this morning in consequence of the District Railway being closed down. Thousands of persons were compelled to walk to their work, and the slippery state of the streets added to their discomfort.

For those who had to come up to the City the situation was eased to some slight extent by the Midland Railway Company stopping their express trains from Southend at Barking, Upton Park, and Plaistow The Great Eastern Railway also provided increased facilities from Romford to the City, and residents at Ilford, Manor Park, and Stratford were fairly well served.

NO GERMAN MEMORIAL.

PEKING'S BOLD ACTION.

China has taken her courage in both hands and removed the Von Ketteler Memorial in Peking, which was erected at the behest of the German Government as part of China's punishment for the murder of the German minister during the Boxer madness.

It will be remembered that the protocol of 1901, which was signed by 11 foreign Powers and China, insisted upon an official apology by the Chinese Government for the assassination of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, who was killed in his chair on the Hatamen, near the entrance to Tsungpu Hutung, by Boxers. In the document the Chinese Government undertook to erect a three-arch pailou (gate-way) across the whole width of the street bearing inscriptions in the Chinese, German, and Latin languages. That was in July, 1901. The monument was duly completed, and became a landmark of the city, its name being Shirto (stone) pailou.

When the armistice was signed a band of enthusiasts attacked the pailou that night. They succeeded in defacing it somewhat, but the solidly built structure defied their ambitions to put it down. The next afternoon the attempt was resumed with mechanical appliances, the Chinese police meanwhile being indulgent spectators, who diverted traffic out of the way of possible harm, but still the pailou stood. That evening Chinese workmen were seen erecting scaffolding, and then it was learned that the Government had resolved upon the demolition of the pailou, and its erection in the Central Park in the form of a monument to commemorate the Victory of Right over Might More than four weeks were occupied in the removal of a memorial which cost Taels 400 000 to erect. In that time the Chinese Government changed its mind and decided that a more central site should be selected for the new monument.—"The Times."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

INTERESTING CRITICISM BY LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Lord Northcliffe gives a send-off to the latest of his newspapers, the "New Illustrated," by an article on Mr. Lloyd George, in which he says:

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was disliked by his former colleagues and associates when he went over—first to the Liberal Unionists and then to the Conservative Party. But the feeling against Mr. Chamberlain was mild and benignant in comparison with the feeling which exists against Mr. Lloyd George. . . .

"Further, Mr. Lloyd George will be surrounded by men who cannot forget that not long ago he was 'Limehousing' them, holding them up to ridicule with all the art of the practised rhetorician.

"There could never be any enduring sympathy between him and the chief members of his Cabinet—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Long, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law—even if they were convinced that he had dropped all his former views about social reform.

"Nothing could ever bring the Tories to embrace willingly such social reforms as those which the soldiers now returning to civil life are contemplating. These reforms might certainly be forced upon them; but is Mr. Lloyd George strong enough for that?

"Is he not by temperament a political chameleon, taking on the colour of the views of those who at the moment happen to be his associate? Did not his daily changes of opinion during the recent election campaign make it clear to anyone who has closely studied his political personality that he waits for the newspapers to tell him what to do, and advances his opinions under pressure of their criticism?"

Lord Northcliffe adds that the Premier is "one in whom that high moral courage which enables a man to stand alone is not a distinguished quality. He is not a man of wide knowledge, nor is his mind fertile in large ideas. He depends greatly upon others. In order not to lose confidence he must be sure of support, even though it be the support of 'kept' newspapers and political opponents. The most perilous defect in Mr. Lloyd George's character is that he is not sure of himself."

HOLI FESTIVAL

During the last Holi Festival the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha arranged a series of entertainments in about 20 different centres at Byculla, Sewri, Parel, Bhoiwada, Sion, Dadar, Worli, Colaba, Wadi Bunder and Mandavi. The committee of the Sabha arranged interesting programmes such as "Kirtans, Bhajans, conjuring, wrestling matches, athletic sports, games, children's sports and instructive lectures. Saint Tukaram's anniversary day which falls during the Holidays was also celebrated in some centres. Thousands of labourers living in the neighbourhood of these centres took part in the gatherings. The volunteers of the K. H. Sabha showed great enthusiasm in making these centres as attractive as possible. Addresses on subjects like temperance, sanitation co-operation, education, and trade unionism were delivered

PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

MR. BIRRELL'S ADVICE: "GET BACK OUR GOOD TEMPER."

By a fotuitous circumstance, the guest of the National Liberal Club on Feb. 5, at its fortnightly luncheon was that genial philosopher Mr. Birrell, who is resembling more and more in personal appearance W. M. Thackeray, says the "Westminster Gazette." Owing to the dislocation of traffic, many members had to cancel their attendance a the luncheon, but the eagerness to hear Mr. Birrell had provided a waiting list from which substitutes gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to be present. With prophetic touch Mr. Birrell responded to the subject, "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," and throughout his speech applause and laughter greeted almost every sentence.

An old friend of Mr. Birrell's, and a well-known member of the Club—Mr. George Whale—presided.

Mr. Birrell, who was warmly received, confessed that he had been beguiled into accepting the invitation by the title suggested by Mr. Henderson, the secretary of the club. After quoting an appropriate passage from Burke he said that no doubt discontents were brewing before the great war, but one would have thought that the winter of our discontent would have been made glorious summer by our great victory. The present ought to be a period of exaltation and witness an uplift of soul and sentiment. What had we not endured, and what had we not escaped? We had great Allies—and he paid a fine tribute to the French and the Americans. It was only the really glorious war we had ever won, and it had been achieved by the valour, tenacity, good temper, good sense, comradeship, and brotherhood of all classes of the people—English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish. The part Ireland had played in the conflict was known only to those who had borne the common peril.

A MUD BATH.

From the purely party point of view he saw no ground for despair—not ever as an old Liberal—and he roused much laughter as he described himself as old, battered, full of spleen, bitterness, rage, and savage indignation! It was true that there had been a General Election with some novel features and some amazing results. He had been fighting up to the last election since 1885, and he did not hesitate to say that a General Election resembled a mud bath lasting for three weeks. Election placards and cries were abominable to the eye and ear, but those were the necessary effects of what Burke described as the ignorance and levity of the vulgar. It was unfair and unjust to judge of the democracy by these election cries which were often made by those who were not electors.

It was not what the democracy said, but what it did in the ballot-box. If they found on the whole the democracy supporting the only government offered to them, which thought, of course—it would be absurd to say they had done so—it had won the war (they had done their best, and it was won) democracy was not very much to blame. What was the result of the "mud bath"? They had a Government. It was lawful to inquire now that Lord was on half-pay, "What sort of a Government had they got?" As Democrats they had no right to kick over the machine. They must be content with the organisation they had got. The Government had a programme with which no Liberal need be discontent, though he did not give reasons for all the items in so liberal a programme.

Society was divided into two classes, both appealing to the State to come to their assistance—one to legalise revolution and the other to save civilisation. Between these two ries he took up Burke and quoted a passage oncerning the good humour and good temper of the people. How was that to be obtained? It was a better cry than bellowing bout Bolshevism. How were the hearts of he people to be won? All through the war he soldiers were good-tempered. It was not he soldier's pay won his heart. It was by virtue of something which he does not feel he has at home. Burke had warned them gainst extravagant and illegitimate hopes f the future. Only yesterday he counted ten musts in an editorial.

They must dose themselves, said Mr. Birrell, and the first ingredient was accurate nd verifiable knowledge. Sympathy would low from that knowledge, and he did not sk them to be unselfish—for they were no n churches—but to cultivate a wise selfishness in order to recover the good temper of he people.

WORK OF WOMEN ARTISTS.

URPRISING PICTURES AT THE ROYA INSTITUTE.

In the bright sunshine of Saturday the exhibition of the Society of Women Artists in Galleries of the Royal Institute was a cheerful sight. Among the 573 exhibits there are things for every taste, and equal justice is done to the gentlest and the wildest, most uncompromising styles.

Mr. A. E. Browning's "Vegetable Garden" and "Harlequin," in the very first batch, are surprising. Among the strangest things in the collection are Mrs. Averil Burleigh's "Dancers" and Miss Hawkesley's "Storm: an Allegory," but both have something to say. The latter lady, in "Pharaoh's Daughter," keeps a tighter rein on her eccentricity with good results, save that the princess is of a Japanese rather than an Egyptian type. The Lakeland series of Mrs. Hornfall Ertz (whose tragically sudden death was announced only this week, are also among the things that will astonish more people than they will charm. To the same category belong Miss Dorothea Sharp's "Joy" and "Water Babies," with their bright hues very thickly laid on the canvas. But they have a certain vitality.

Miss May Wilson's "One night I dreamed that all the flowers came out at once" is a brilliant phantasy in bright colour, and the colour scheme of Miss Ida Montvn's "God of Happiness"—a little idol against a deep blue background—is distinctly pleasant.

Save for Lady Helena Gleichen's large drawings of scenes on the Italian front, which show power in dealing with big masses, and a few hospital scenes, the exhibition gets entirely away from the war, but Miss Constance Bradshaw's "Lonely Post" strongly suggests the dreariness which we associate with the plains of Flanders.

The best of the landscapes are those of the President, Miss Lois Bowen, especially the broadly conceived view of hill and mist-lit plain in the Dalmatian country; her view of the Gothard Pass, and Miss Palmer's small scenes of the South Coast, with their suggestion of great masses, among the portraits Miss M. Risbecker Ward's solidly and firmly painted canvases stand out—and the three drawings of the Duchess of Rutland have a grace of their own.—"The Daily News."

GUJERAT NOTES.

DISTRESS IN AHMEDABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMADABAD, March 25.

The agricultural outlook in the Ahmedabad District does not warrant a sanguine estimate, although the rabi crops are in good condition and wheat and jav are being harvested and the sowing operations in connection with summer jowari and bungari bajri are well under way. Unfortunately, the condition of agricultural cattle is desperate except in those tracts where the Government provide grass for the work-cattle, the mortality increasing by leaps and bounds in the Dholaka Taluka. The number of those who receive gratuitous relief is at present 2,980, the receivers of doles numbering 648. The supply of drinking water is deficient and canal-water is gradually diminishing. Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas of Ahmedabad has opened two cheap grain shops—one at Raipur and another at Marchipole, where food grains are offered to the poorer classes at the following rates: wheat, eleven seers a rupee, bajri, ten seers and a half; rice, seven seers; and pulses, nine seers and a half per rupee.

Meanwhile, the Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee are continuing their relief work and dispatched the following quantities of grass for sale to the affected areas during the week ending March 20:—Ahmedabad, 72,000 lbs; Sanand, 36,145 lbs; Viramgam, 70 200 lbs; Dholka, 88,140 lbs; Bavla, 16,020 lbs; Bhankoda, 80,820 lbs; and Prantij, 58,800 lbs. They have opened nineteen cheap grain-shops locally and in the district, which have compelled the corn-dealers to desist from charging extortionate rates, because these shops offer grains at cost prices to the poorer and middle classes alike. The Committee have so far requisitioned about 125 500 maunds of wheat, 35,000 maunds of rice, and 4,000, the total capital outlay amounting to three lakhs of rupees. The donations work out at Rs. 1 65,000, although some donors have not yet redeemed their promise, the liabilities being met from a loan advanced by Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai. The Committee are justly apprehensive of critical days ahead unless timely help is rendered by the public to relieve the wretchedness of man and beast, in pursuance of the principle embalmed in the dictum—*bis dat qui cito dat*. (He who gives promptly gives twice as much)

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R 33 READY.

The Admiralty airship R. 33, harboured securely in the gigantic shed where she has been built, is all ready for flight, and only awaits a favourable day to make her first essay in the air, says the special correspondent of "The Times" writing from Selby. She is by far the largest airship that has been built in Britain, her one rival being a sister ship that is nearing completion on the Clyde.

The R. 33 floats high from the ground, huge and blue-grey, but so softy toned and beautifully proportioned that the sense of her great size is swallowed up in the immensity of the still vaster shed in which she is poised in instant preparation to soar. Holding herself lightly aloft, though moored to the earth with taut cables and ponderous iron cubes, the airship gives a wonderful impression of size devoid of weight, an impression which is heightened almost to the degree of the ethereal by the silence that has fallen after long months of eager labour and by the amber lights which alone are permitted to fall upon the cradling place.

This greater structure of duralumin, 670ft. long and 80ft. mean diameter, carrying four gondolas and fitted with five engines, each of 250 h.p., weighs less than 30 tons, with its 19 balloonettes filled with hydrogen. It displaces 60 tons of air, and therefore, besides its own weight, it can lift another 30 tons. It is poised on tiptoe, as it were, waiting for its release from the iron fetters that hold its feet, and the rolling back of the lofty doors between which the light of the true day manages to steal with hopeful invitation.

POSSIBILITY OF ATLANTIC TRIP.

The ship was formally handed over to the Royal Air Force to-day, but her commander, Colonel Hicks, did not set her free because wireless manager from a distance gave warning of storms from the south-west which airships may one day brave with impunity, but into which it would be unfair to launch a new craft not yet attuned to its element. It is to be expected that the airship of the very near future will be able to defy all weathers. In fact Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, who are the builders of R. 33, say that airships can now be built to fly the Atlantic and ride safely in a gale moored in the open to nothing more than a deeply rooted bollard, after the manner of a ship in port. The R 33 is believed to be capable of flying the Atlantic, and certain minor alterations that have been made since the day of the armistice suggest that the Admiralty may have it in mind that she shall carry through the enterprise and thereby secure another blue ribbon for old England.

These alterations have the effect of increasing the petrol storage capacity, so that, if her cruising speed should prove to be 60 miles an hour, she will be able to keep the air for 80 hours and have a cruising range of 4,800 miles. The southern route to America, which is the more favourable for the outward journey, is something like 4,000 miles, and the R. 33 would therefore have a margin of power for contingencies.

The speed of the airship is derived from five engines, Sunbeam-Maori type. One is placed at the back of the forward, or navigating, gondola. Each of the touring gondolas halfway along the body of the ship has a similar engine, while the rear gondola has two that are coupled together to drive a larger propeller. The crew of 23 men will have some comforts that no earlier airship has afforded. They will, for one thing, have warm meals, because the hot water from the engine radiators will be used to heat cooking pots, and it is declared that it will be possible to fry eggs and boil potatoes: The R 33 is the first airship to carry parachutes, which are to an airship what lifeboats are to a steamer. If we had still been at war the airship would have carried about six guns, including a couple of two or three pounders eight 100 lb, and sixteen 120 lb. bombs. It is the elimination of the bombs which permits of the increase in the petrol storage. As to food and water, the calculation is that each of the crew should have an allowance of meat and drink equal to his own weight.

This is the latest and largest type of British airship. It has been designed by the Admiralty, which at the time of drawing the plans, had the opportunity of studying and improving upon the construction of the Zeppelin L. 33. The R. 33 is not inferior to the best of the airships the Germans ever had in commission, and if the enemy had projected something superior the course of events has prevented our knowing more about it.

As to methods of construction, there is reason to believe that the commission that has visited Germany has returned satisfied that we have no need to take lessons from the builders of Zeppelins. One of the main exterior features of the construction of the R 33 is the stream line to reduce wind resistance. It gives the ship a comparatively blunt head, a full body, and a long tapering tail. The general shape is that of a torpedo.

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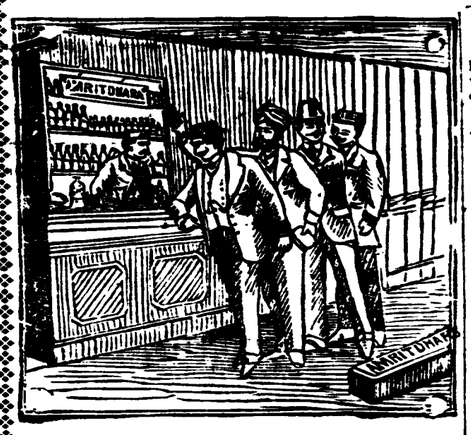

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Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8.15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy, English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services; 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

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St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby, 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Chuch, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Martins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Euchrist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy, Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister.—Rev. Alex. Robertson. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla-10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School. Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office). Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-36 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses, 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

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St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street. Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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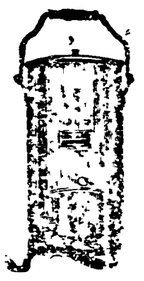

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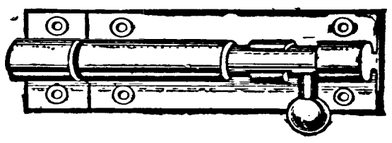
BOLT  BRAND

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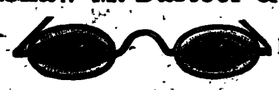

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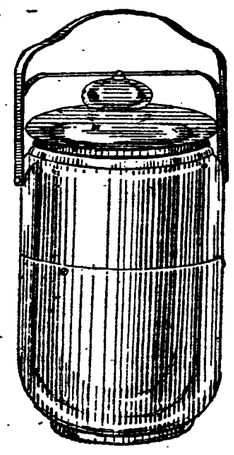

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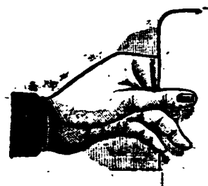

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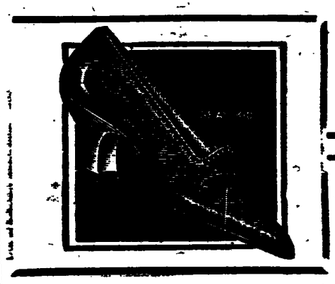

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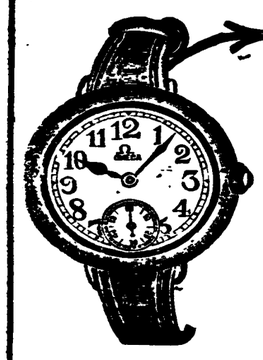

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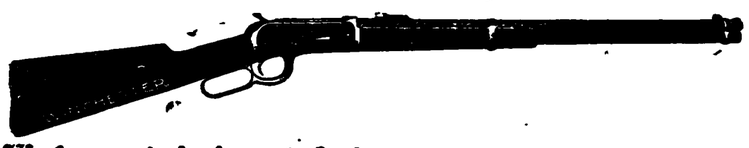

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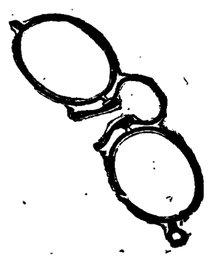

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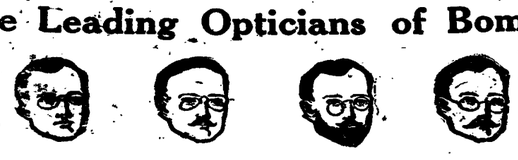

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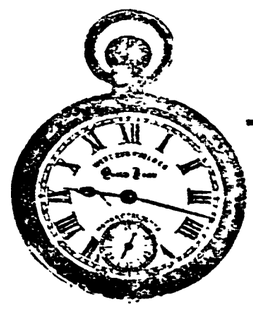

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